THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 27 JULY, 1833. [NO. 2260.

THE Acting Paymaster of the 4th, (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders (post paid,) until the morning of the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills at 21 day's sight on MESSRS. CHARLES HOPKINSON, BARTON AND CO. Army Agents, Regent Street, London, for £ 220, or thereabouts.—The bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums of not less than £ 50 each.

E. D. DALY, *Captain,*
Actg. Pay Mr. 4th Lt. Dragoons.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1833.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the "INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY", established in CALCUTTA in 1788, and they will be happy to grant Policies on the usual terms.

GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8th July, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs GILMORE AND CO. are the Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or London.

Messrs SHEDDEN AND CO. Sec's. in Calcutta.
" RUSSELL AND CO. Agents in Canton.
" COCKERELL AND CO. Do. in London.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Establishment at Ootacamund on the Neilgherries.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to announce to the Public, that he has the care and management of a large and excellent Pucka built House, with a terrace roof, and also of six Bungalows in its immediate neighbourhood at Ootacamund—The Bungalows are all to be let either furnished, or unfurnished, according to the pleasure of applicants.

The principal house is situated in a large compound, in a beautiful and sheltered part of the Cantonment, and has extensive Kitchen Gardens, Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds attached.

The House can be divided into four sets of apartments, capable of lodging four Families, and is completely and handsomely furnished. There are four distinct entrances, and the apartments have double doors throughout, and can be so separated that each of them would be as private as a distinct House, and would in fact form a distinct House.

The Stables are Pucka, and are extensive and excellent.

FELIX JOACHIM has an establishment of very good Cooks and other Servants, and proposes to supply the Families who reside in the principal House with every thing they require for their living, in the same way as is done in the Family Hotels in England. He has made an arrangement with an Agency House at Madras for being supplied with the best Wines and Liquors of all kinds, and his characters from the respectable Families in which he has served, will shew that he is perfectly capable of taking the management of such an Establishment, whether from his general conduct, or his experience as a Cook, and in the superintendance of a House.

A Plan of the Houses and Grounds, under his charge, and a ground plan of the House and Bungalows, may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., and Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., Bombay.

The Tenants of the Bungalows may either be supplied from the Kitchen of the Hotel or not, as they think proper.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to point out the great convenience and economy which Families visiting the Hills will experience from trusting to his supplies. They will be spared the trouble and expense of taking Servants from the plains, and of carrying up furniture, and all that is required for Housekeeping, and they will find themselves on arriving, comfortably established in good apartments, and all their wants provided for as comfortably as they could be in their own houses.

FELIX JOACHIM has a very good Billiard Table in a bungalow on these Premises for the accommodation of Persons who choose to become Subscribers to it.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, Rs. 3.

A CARD.

MR. G. HIGGS is about to publish in London, in three Volumes, his numerous manuscripts and anecdotes, on Horses; as also his practice in the Veterinary art, both European and Native modes, with his general experience as a Veterinarian Dealer and Agent in Arabian, Persian, and Northern Horses, for the last twenty years. This work will contain a numerous collection of facts obtained since 1805, and will prove one of the most valuable things of the kind ever published. It will contain accounts of breeding, racing, and every thing connected with Horses, that has come to the writer's knowledge in the course of the last 30 years, as also his travels in Persia and Arabia with Sir John Malcolm, and Capt. St. John Blaike of the Madras Cavalry, with accounts of his visits to the Mountific and other Arab Shaik's and Persian Noblemen's Studs, and with true accounts of the Company's late Chatapore Stud, where some of the finest horses in the world were bred in Mr. H.'s time both for blood, size, substance and symmetry, and the true cause of its being broken up. The price of the work to Subscribers will be 60 Rs. The title is *Indian Veterinarian Traveller* and *Observer*. Any person wishing to become a subscriber to will be pleased to favor Mr. H. with an order either by note or letter Post paid.

Bombay, 28th July 1833.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen. Rupees 16 per dozen.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO. *Dady's Buildings, No. 4.*

FOR SALE,

VERY Superior Lisbon wine in Pipes, at, each..... .... ..Rs. 280
Do Do. Do. in half pipes.. .. .. " 145
Do. Do. D8. Fifths.. .. .. " 65
Do. in Bottle at 9 Rs. per dozen.

Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 27th July 1833.

TO MESSES AND OTHERS.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.—A recently imported Cargo of Light French Claret, consisting of St. JULIEN, St. ESTEPH &c. at 8 Rs. per Dozen in quantities of not less than 25 Dozen. Terms Cash.

LEITH SHERRY.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.—A few Hhds. and 6 dozen Cases of the above highly esteemed wine, from Messrs. COCKBURN AND CO. of Leith, 500 Rs. per Hhd. and 24 Rs. per Doz.

ALSO,

Very superior Golden Sherry, from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 dozen Cases, at 24 Rs. per Dozen.

Brown's Cantanac Claret, in 1 and 3 do. do. at 20 Rs. per do.

Do Sauterne and Barsac, in 1 do. do. at 16 Rs. per do.

Scheidam Gin, imported direct, in Case and Carboys. Terms-Cash.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few Cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from Do.. " 25 do. do.
Champaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from Do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

ON Sale.—Sherry Wine of Superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen each, at Rupees 16 per dozen.

Also—A few Pipes of fine Lisbon Wine, at Rupees 400 per Pipe. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.—Patent Filterers, received per Ship "*Hero,*" from the Inventors and Patentees, Messrs YRIGOYTE and WILLIAMS, of London.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO'S. Fine Double and Single barrelled Guns, well fitted up in Mahogany Cases, with complete apparatus, &c., by THOMAS J. MORTIMER, St. James' Street. Prices reduced.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 27th July, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 27th July, 1833

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

EX "*La Balguerie,*" from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash: Price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Also a few one dozen cases of Sauterne, at 18 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 27th. July, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay, 27th July,* 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz:—

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto, 2d do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....15.....ditto.
Geneva of Superior quality (Quarts).....12.....ditto.
Whiskey.....18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....10.....ditto.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

SUPERIOR Port, from MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Quarts.....22 Rs. per dozen.
Pints.....12 do. per do.

Rampart Row, 27th, July 1833.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO. respectfully beg to acquaint their Customers and the Public in general, that they have lately purchased part of several Investments of the H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle,* Capt. Harris, recently arrived, and which will be exposed for Sale on Monday next, at their Shop, opposite Government House, containing,—Best Hodgson's Beer, Sherry by Glister and Co., best Cogniac Brandy by Do., Boots and Shoes by John Stunt, Perfumery by Smyth and Nephews, Hats and Gloves by William Moore, Military Accoutrements by C. Webb and Son, Confectionary by Hoffman and Son, Hosiery of sorts, Haberdashery, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plated Ware by C. Smith, Patent Pens and Ink, Spectacles of different sorts, Gun Powder by Pegou and Wilks, Patent Shot, Dressing Glasses, Oilman's stores, Grociery, Glass Ware, Flutes by Randall and Rose, Stays, Pewter Ware, Music Paper by Wessel and Co., Hard Ware, Children's Dolls, and various other articles, &c. &c.

NOTICE—JONES WILLIAM WARD, begs to announce to the Gentlemen and the Public, that he has the care and management of a commodious and excellent Bungalow, situate opposite to the Hon'ble Company's Traveller's Bungalow at Panwell, and any call for refreshment or quarters, by Gentlemen travelling by that route, will be punctually attended to on moderate terms.

Bombay, 26th July, 1833.

TO BE LET OR SOLD—The new built House of two stories, situated near Washerman's Tank, on the Esplanade, between the two roads leading to the Fort.—For particulars apply to DINSHAW HORMAJEE, Dhuna Pateil.

Bombay, 25th July, 1833.

FANCY ARTICLES.

FOR Sale at RAGOONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S—A small quantity of Tinted Note paper, Brocade, Damask, and Watered, of every color and pattern; being an entirely new article, superior to all the fancy Note paper hitherto exposed for sale, at 2½ and 3 Rs. per quire.

English Port Folios of sizes.
Splendid Albums,
Scraps Assorted, new and second hand
Blank Books of all sizes,
A choice selection of Children's Books with colored drawings,
A few copies of Duff's History of the Mahrattas, at the reduced price of 20 Rs.
Bibles and Prayer books, in Morocco, Arabesque, Embossed, and Ornamented bindings, at 30 Rs per set, or 15 Rs. each.
Single Elephant Drawing paper,
Drawing Book half bound, colored paper.

BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE,— EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

RAGOONATH HURYCHUNDJEE begs to announce, that he has been appointed Agent for the above popular publications, and is authorized to receive the names of Subscribers, and Subscriptions *in advance.*

The *Bengal Sporting* Magazine, published monthly, has reached its sixth number, and enjoys an extensive circulation—Price 16 Sa. Rs. per annum.

The *Military Journal* is published in alternate months—Price 8 Rs. per annum.

A few Copies of the above are expected by the first Ship from Calcutta, and arrangements will be made for the regular early receipt of future Nos. so soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are booked.

English Sporting Magazine, New Series.

R. H. has always a supply of this periodical on hand—Price 3 Rs. per No. which is received by every opportunity.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

A few copies from No. 29 to 34, at per No. Rs. 4. Subscriptions received for the above.

Meadow Street, 24th July, 1833.

FOR SALE AT RAGOONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S LIBRARY,

ARMY List, New Monthly Magazine and United Service Journal, for February, 1833.
Blackwood's Mag. for Jan. and Feb. 1833.
Edinburgh Review No. 112, January, 1833.
Westminster Review from No. 35, Jan. 1833.
Alexander's Mag. for January and February, 1833.
Eng. Sporting Mag. new Series to February, 1833.
Library of Useful Knowledge, No. 128 to 148.

A few Nos. of the United Service Journal, Blackwood's Frazer's, and Alexander's Magazines, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, New Monthly Mag. Westminster Review, Eng. Spg. Mag. new and old series.

Bibles and Prayer books bound in Morocco, Arabesque, Ornamented, &c. at per set, Rs. 30, or 15 Rs each.

	Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 1833... Rs.	15
	Johnson's pocket Ditto...	8
3	Vols. The Life of a Sailor, by Captain Chamier, of the Navy...	15
3	" The King's Own, by Captn. Marryatt,	15
3	" Newton Forster, or the Merchant Service,	25
3	" Zohrab the Hostage, by Mr. Morier.....	15
3	" Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by his Daughter	20
2	" Do of Louis the XVIIIth. by himself	12
4	" Burns' Works. A new and improved Edition by his Brother...	20
1	Lodge's Peerage of the British Empire, 1833,	25
1	Domestic Cookery, new Edition, 10 plates....	8
3	Annals of the Peninsular Campaign, by the author of Cyril Thornton...	20
1	Summary of the Mahratta and Pindaree Campaigns, during 1817-18 and 19, with a sketch of the general positions of the British Army.	8
3	Sir Michael Scott, a Romance by, Allan Cunningham...	15
3	The Refugees in America, by Mrs. Trollope	15
1	Ladies' Cabinet of Fashion, Music and Romance, edited by Margaret and Beatrice de Courcy, from January to June 1832, containing 7 steel engravings, 6 Wood Cuts, and 24 colored plates of Fashions....	4
1	Journal of a Naturalist...	6
2	Crabbe's Universal Technicological Dictionary, or familiar explanations of the terms used in all arts and sciences, containing Definitions drawn from the original Writers, and illustrated by Plates, Diagrams, Cuts, &c. qto. ...	60
1	Do. English Synonemes enlarged, qto. ...	30
	Mogg's new colored sheet Map of England, Wales, and part of Scotland, 1831, in case.....	20
6	Langhorn's Plutarch...	25
	Do. in one Vol. complete...	15

Splendid Albums, Blank books of all sizes and bindings, Scraps, new and second hand.

29 *Meadow Street, 27th July,* 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the first Class.—A few Tickets in the above Lottery for sale at MARVANJEE NUSSURVANJEE NAWDERSHAW, at the Shop of ABDULCRIME ESMALJEE, Ship Chandler, opposite Messrs. Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons. Price for the above Tickets, 35 Rs each.

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 26th July, 1833.

RUTTONJEEE CURSETJEE, begs to being to the notice of his customers and the public, that he has purchased part of the Investment brought out by the H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle,* Captain HARRIS, consisting of the following, articles which he will expose for sale as soon as they are landed:—

Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts and Hogsheads, best old Sherry Wine and Brandy, from *Gledstans, Kings & Co.,* Boots and Shoes from *Stunt,* Perfumery of all sorts from *Smyth & Nephew*—Round Hats by William Moore, (late Bicknell and Moore) Gentlemen's New regulation military Chakoes and Cock'd hats, complete, Blue cloth Fo aging Caps, Buff leather and Black patent leather Shoulder belts, Black silk Stocks, Ladies' Riding Hats, Gold Lace and Epaulettes from *C. Webb* and *Son, Hoffman's* Confectionary of all sorts, and various other Articles, at a moderate price.

Bombay, 24th July, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

JUST Published—The number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Stable adjoining to the Courier Office.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 10th September. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 23d July, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CHINA,

THE Armed and fast sailing Ship SARAH, Capt. J. T. WHITESIDE, of 500 Tons. To sail on Wednesday next or forfeit Freight, for which, apply to MR. HAYLETT, at the office of MR. GREY.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Fast Sailing Packet Ship, "MARY BIBBY," of 300 Tons Register, T. G. WHIDBORNE, Commander, has good accommodations for a few Passengers, and will Sail on or before 10th August. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO PORT GLASGOW,

THE fine British built Ship "SPENCE," A. HARDIE, Commander, will sail for the above port the latter part of next month.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 24th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON OR CLYDE,

THE Fast Sailing Teak built Ship, "LONDON," of 400 Tons Register, PICKERING, Commander, is daily expected, and will have prompt despatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine A. I. Ship NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick dispatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OF LIGHT GOODS, OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE British built Ship GULNARE, Captain BULLEY, will sail for the above named port about the 10th proximo, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to FERGUSON TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine British Built Ship SURREY, CHARLES KEMP, Commander, Burthen 461 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers and will sail on or before 1st September. Plan of accommodations may be seen by applying at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th July, 1833.

No. 393.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 15th instant, in the marine department, to place compounder William Hughes at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for employment in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1833.

No. 294.—Lieutenant G. Wilson of the 26th regiment native infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 295.—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry.

Senior major D. Wilson to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Dunsterville deceased.—Date of rank 8th July, 1833.

Senior major J. Livingston to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Pearson deceased, 10th do. do.

7th regiment native infantry.

Captain J. Keith to be major, and lieutenant P. M. Melville to be captain, in succession to Wilson promoted, 8th do. do.

Supernumerary lieutenant J. R. Hibbert, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 8th July 1833, *vice* Melville promoted.

18th regiment native infantry.

Captain G. Moore to be major, lieutenant H. James to be captain, and ensign D. Davidson to be lieutenant, in succession to Livingston promoted—Date of rank 10th July, 1833.

Ensign W. C. Erskine to rank from the 10th July 1833, and to be posted to the 18th regiment native infantry, *vice* Davidson promoted.

No. 296.—A detachment order issued by lieutenant colonel Litchfield, under date the 5th October 1832, appointing lieutenant Wilson, major of brigade, to the charge of the treasure chest with the Parkur field force, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 20th July, 1833.

No. 297.—European women (wives of soldiers) are not in future to be considered entitled to rations, when in the field or moving from one station to another, except their issue shall be directed in general orders, in which case it must be clearly understood that the whole of the monthly allowance of five rupees will be stopped, agreeably to former usage.

No. 298.—With reference to the general order dated the 31st May, No. 230 A. of 1832, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in addition to the officers therein enumerated, and in furtherance of the principle of assimilation with the Bengal establishment, to permit the judge advocate general of the army to draw an allowance for two horses, such being enjoyed by the judge advocate general of the Bengal army.

Bombay Castle, 22d July, 1833.

No. 299 of 1833.—Surgeon V. C. Kemball, 3d member of the medical board, is allowed leave of absence for a period of three months from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

No. 300.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, to direct that lieutenant C. W. Tremenheere of the engineers, proceed to Dharwar, and place himself under the orders of the principal collector.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th July, 1833.

Mr. Josiah Nisbet, principal collector at Dharwar, is allowed a prolongation of his leave of absence, until the 2 th instant.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is placed under the orders of the first assistant collector, stationed at Callian, and permitted to draw deputation allowance for six months of the year.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month, from the 1st of August, under sections 14 and 15 of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 23d July, 1833.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, 2nd assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur to have charge of the Southern talookas of Koorty and Kermulla.

Mr. W. Dent, 3rd assistant ditto, to have charge of the Northern talookas Sungumneer and Akala.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, assistant collector ditto, to have charge of Patoda talooka.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. H. Baber of the civil service to remain at the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies until the ensuing examination in October next.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, of the civil service, to proceed to England on sick certificate, on the furlough allowance of (£25) two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for a period of three years.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain Simpson, Indian naval storekeeper, to proceed to the Deckan with leave of absence for one month on private affairs, his deputy conducting the storekeeper's duties during his absence.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

FAMINE AT SHOLAPORE.

We are sorry to state that accounts from Sholapoor mention that very great distress exists among the poorer classes in that town.—Several have died of starvation, and the bodies unclaimed laid unburied till ordered to be interred at the expense of Government. Parents are selling their offspring, or leaving them to die in the streets; which, added to the haggard and emaciated appearance of hundreds, presented a scene of misery and wretchedness truly melancholy. The Government has, however, we hear, issued orders for relief—those who are able to work are to be employed on public works, and such as are unable to labour are to be provided *with food* for their subsistence.—Letters from Poona, which we have seen, state that the rain continues favorable; and that even in the direction of Indapoor, Sholapoor &c. a tract peculiarly uncovered by the Rain, some heavy showers have fallen, so that the season thus far wears a favorable aspect throughout the Dekhun.

The cholera appears to have taken its departure—no new cases having occurred during the past week.

The Bengal papers mention that "a marriage is on the tapis, between Mirza Unjum Shikob, and Mirza Mohumud Taukee, (two of the sons of Mirza Mohumud Shikob, brother of the King of Delhi), and the two daughters of the late Allan Gardner, Esq., son of Colonel Gardner, of Khasgunge. It is rumoured, indeed, that the ceremony will take place on the 1st of August next."

We should have felt thankful to our Bengal Cotemporaries, had they been a little more communicative, and given us more information regarding the ladies who are to act so prominent a part in the extraordinary marriage, to which the report relates.—Most of our readers, like ourselves, we dare say, feel no little curiosity to know whether the brides elect are the children of Christian parents, whether they themselves are Christians, or Mussulmans:—if the former, how it is that they are to be united to persons of a different faith; and if the latter, how it is that they have been brought up in a religious creed, which their parents believe to be a false one?—*Durpun.*

INLAND NAVIGATION IN GENERAL, AND THE EUPHRATES IN PARTICULAR, OR *BOTH SIDES* OF THE QUESTION.

SIR,—It is evident to common sense that if a man wishes to compare any two things in order to ascertain whether they are suited to each other, it is essential that he be well acquainted with the nature and properties of *both,* for a knowledge, however accurate of on y one of them, can never qualify him to give an opinion that shall be practically useful. To apply this observation to the subject of this paper, it is evident on this principle that if a man, of ever so great talent, should survey the Euphrates in order to ascertain whether it may be made available for the purposes of Inland Navigation, his report must be incomplete, so that no conclusion can be drawn from it, unless he be in the first ins ance thoroughly acquainted with the *science* of Inland Navigation in general, and the present state of its powers. British Inland Navigation is a beautiful science brought to such a state of perfection, and it is not to be known by *intuition,* but by pains and study and extensive *practical* experience. And ever so accurate a knowledge of the Euphrates, if it be combined with an ignorance of the science of INLAND NAVIGATION in general, is but a one-sided view of the subject, and will never enable a man so much as to conjecture whether the river can be rendered navigable, or *how* it is to be done, or whether at much or *little* expense, or even at none at all. All his conjectures will be as wild and abroad of the truth, as the wanderings of a man in a dream.

I might as well pretend to render an exact account of the state of a man's financial affairs because I am acquainted with the credit side of his books while I am at the same time utterly ignorant of the debit side. It is a knowledge of *both sides of every question* that enables us to give an opinion worth attending to.

This is eminently true in the present question, for if an able seaman chiefly conversant with the "deep-sea-lead" could see the Thames as it was *in a natural state,* winding through Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire a little rivulet, and then could be shown the vessels of 120 tons which now navigate its waters, this "son of the deep-sea-lead" would no more dream of ever floating such a vessel in such a place, than he could think of floating a line of battle ship in a dish of tea. And yet the thing is done easily and cheaply and with immense commercial advantage. If Government wish to send a surveyor to the Euphrates who shall give a report that is of any practical utility, it must be such a man as the Superintending Engineer of the Thames and Severn navigation.

I mean that he must be a man thoroughly *grounded* in all this knowledge, as the *foundation* of his reasonings, having tact and talent to make allowance for local differences and peculiarities. In addition to all this information he must bring out with him a knowledge of the utmost powers, and capabilities of the *iron* steam-barge, and what may hereafter be reasonably expected from it. Unless he possess a competent knowledge on *all* these points, and on *all* the bearings of the subject, his report must be incomplete and insufficient to furnish any practical conclusion.

PARTICULAR OBSERVATIONS.

I wave the question concerning the wild tribes on the banks of the Euphrates, whether they can or cannot be conciliated, so as to make it safe to lay out the smallest capital and eventually to trade amongst them, not because I do not consider this question of the highest importance, but because I do not wish to perplex the subject by considering too many questions at once. I leave this question to the Political Envoy and his department. But a few observations on the internal navigation of great Britain may perhaps be useful, and throw some light upon the subject before us.

England contains many thousand miles of inland navigation under every conceivable variety of circumstances. In some instances, Nature has done almost every thing and left but little for Art to do. In other instances nature has done nothing and left all to be accomplished by Art, and between these extremes, there is every possible intermediate grade and variety. In some navigation, the river is so large and its water so copious, and its channel so far favorable that it is *all but navigable,* and easily becomes so, with the *least possible* assistance from that simple and beautiful invention the Lock. In other instances it is sheer digging in dry land, and there is not a drop of water in the navigation but what the hand of Art has drained into it. In other instances Art and Nature bear every conceivable proportion to each other in their respective shares in accomplishing the work. In the first of these extremes where nature has been bountiful, the Locks are few in number, the descent at each moderate, the first cost inconsiderable and the running expense for repairs trifling, and the navigation accomplished, easy, simple, and rapid. In the other extreme, the Locks are usually numerous, the falls considerable, the expense of outlay and repairs great, and the resulting navigation complicated, tedious and slow. Now the question is, to which of these extremes would the Euphrates approximate. There is every reason to think that the abundance of its waters (abundant compared with the thousand *little rills* of England that are made navigable) would place it in the favorable extreme. If it be so indeed, the expense would be so trifling compared with the end in view as not to be worth a thought.

But unless a person went to the spot, having "all this knowledge in his mind and able to apply it at a glance of the eye" so that he could see and understand and grasp its advantages with the same professional tact that Wellington seized his military ground, he may sound the depth of the river and count the number of rocks in its channel to all eternity and come away, (as to the real capabilities of the place and the question what Art *can* do with it) as wise as he was before.

It would be impossible for him, so much as to guess whether the work would cost farthings or guineas, whether it would be difficult or easy, or how to set about it. He would possibly recommend blowing up a long tract of rocky channel when an experienced eye would see that one single Lock would answer the purpose far better.

Those who have not seen it professionally would not believe what an astonishing change one Lock will, under some circumstances, produce in the appearance and navigable qualities of a river.

It is reported as a serious impediment to the navigation of the Euphrates that the natives have constructed bunds or dams, to raise the water for the purpose of irrigating their lands.

Now this fact is so far from being an impediment, that I doubt whether it does not augur most favorably. For these Bunds are a rude and barbarous approximation to Locks, and if the river suffers these to remain all the year round without washing them away, it is a proof that the climate of that country is not subject to the outrageous extremes of wet and dry which we experience in India, and that they know nothing of the desolating floods of the Ganges, inundating the country like a sea. If it be so, that country is the very place for Locks. Besides they would be extremely valuable to the natives, far superior to their bunds, and regulate to the greatest nicety, the *exact* quantity of water they may wish to have to irrigate their land.

It is also within the limits of possibility that if we employ the natives in the work, at least in embankments, and such work as they are capable of performing, and *spend a little capital amongst them,* this may conciliate them by increasing their comforts.

REASONS FOR PREFERING THIS ROUTE TO THAT BY THE RED SEA.

1st. The passage is open all the year round. Sailing vessels can make the passage to the Euphrates in the monsoon with ease. The other route by Captain Wilson's account will be utterly closed for nearly six months in the year. This is a most serious objection and will go well nigh to destroy its commercial, and, above all, its political utility. The great value of a mail consists in its being regular the whole year round. Man is a creature of habit, and any thing that breaks up and unsettles habit, unsettles all. If a passage be closed 6 months in the year the habit of *depending* upon it is broken, and we readily make up our minds to its being closed altogether.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a mail open the whole 12 months is only worth double the one that is open 6 months. It is worth 10 times the latter.

2d. If steam be preferred for the voyage to the Gulph, a much smaller and less expensive vessel will *make sure* of the voyage, because Depots of coals may be placed at any distances however short, along the coast, and such an immense cargo as 15 days coal is not required.

3d. Coal may be sent much cheaper to the different ports in the Gulph than to those of the Red Sea.

4th. A very small engine in smooth water on the river, will do the work of one more than three times the size in a heavy sea. And the wear and tear of engines will be ten times less.

5th. A ninety ton Barge on the smooth waters of a river will accommodate more passengers than a six hundred ton Steamer at sea. The poop bears but a very small proportion to the entire tonnage of a sea-worthy vessel, whereas a barge on the river may be altogether accommodation.

6th. If ever the route by the Euphrates becomes safe by means of political negociations, and arrangements are made to perform the land part of the journey comfortably in 3 or 4 days, Families will choose the river passage who would never encounter the north-westers in the Red sea.

7th. In my next paper I shall prove that an iron steam barge of ninety tons carrying 100 passengers of all sorts, with the machinary and coals and provisions for the river, will draw no more than 18 inches water. And it is probable that one Lock, in the *worst* Ghaut on the river will make the whole river navigable at so very small a draught of water.

Yours, &c.
BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I beg to forward a copy of some propositions which have been almost universally adopted by the Society of Poona, and hope that you will not refuse them a place in your paper, in order that the same, or any others that may be locally more suitable, may be adopted both at the Presidency and the stations in Guzerat.

Three years since I attempted a thing of this sort, but it failed, probably from not being properly managed; three year's sunshine have since passed, which altho' somewhat clouded, is much we may never see again;—the matter is now one of necessity.

It must be well known to the Army that Mhow was lost to them, because they could not hold it under double the expense that the Bengalees can, and do. It is the remark of both the other Armies that we ruin every place in which we locate ourselves. It is no less notorious that when the Bengalees took Mhow, the officer in charge of the Bazars, called for the Nerrick, and said that unless the Banyans would give just twice as much grain as they had been giving, that he would get others who would—not a man left the place, and this sudden change was effected at once. The pay of Lascars, Hammals &c. was reduced nearly in the same proportion, but still not a man left the place. Putting the saving however out of the question, the system I propose is a good one, particularly that part of it relating to written characters, which, if bad, are never shown, if good, shown much too often; at the Presidency this part of the plan might easily be managed,—a good character of which no future bad conduct can dispossess him, is sure to spoil a man who does not admit honesty to be a good policy, and if he does not happen to have one, he can easily, beg, borrow, or forge.

I am, &c.
A. B.

Poonah, 5th July, 1833.

COPY OF A PAPER CIRCULATED IN POONA FOR EFFECTING A REDUCTION IN THE WAGES OF SERVANTS.

Gentlemen wishing to effect a reduction in Servants' wages are requested to sign their names to the rates here mentioned. The present high rate of

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wages, enables servants in the Bazar to maintain in idleness their friends and relations rather than allow them to take moderate pay, and by this combination the high rate of wages is kept up, which rate is higher than the pay of any Sepoy or Government Servant, and nearly double what either the Bengal or Madras Servants receive.

It is not intended that this should apply to present incumbents, but that when Servants are hired in future, they should be hired at the following rates, or as much less as they can be procured at.

It will be allowed that we never can have worse Servants than at present, and the saving effected, will be an object to most of us; but the principle motive of this proposition is to improve Servants, and render them more dependant upon service than at present.

It is proposed also, that written characters be never given or received, but that reference be always made to the last place where the man lived; the written characters have been a source of the greatest abuse. They are forged, borrowed, and lent.

	Head Servant	12
	2d. Do. Do	8
	Mussaul	6
To find themselves in every thing.	Ayah 1st class	15
	Ayah 2d. class	10
	Coachman to look after one horse	13
	Ghorawala	6
	Hammals to do all work	6
	Cook	9
	Cook's mate to be hired and paid separately, and the cook never to do the work of both and receive the pay of both	4
	Taylor 1st class, who can cut out and make ladies dresses	12
	Do. 2d. class who can make ladies dresses	10
	Do. 3d. class	8
	Malli	5
	Bheesté	7
	Dhobie, for a single man living at Mess	4
	Do. for do. keeping house	6
	For a married man	10
	And a rupee extra for every child	

N. B. The 12 Rs. for Head Servants applies merely to common Servants calling themselves Head Servants, and procurable in the Bazar under that title; a real Head Servant who has charge of plate, &c. of course cannot be got for the money.

LADY FEVERSHAM.

On Board the Lady Feversham, 16th. July, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Our near approach to Bombay forcibly reminds us of the obligations we feel for your liberal hospitality during the passage from England.

Your urbanity and gentlemanlike conduct, as well as that of your officers, demand our sincere thanks. Your well regulated Ship in all its branches, and the exemplary behaviour of your excellent crew, justly merit our admiration; and we materially attribute the good harmony that has happily prevailed to your uniform conciliatory deportment throughout the voyage, while we trust you will believe, that we shall always cherish a lively interest in your welfare, that of your chief officer Mr. Webster, and of your Surgeon Mr. Lawrence, to whom we beg you will offer our cordial thanks.

The Lady passengers, desirous to bear testimony to the anxiety you have kindly manifested, in anticipating their wishes, and in contributing to their comfort on board the Lady Feversham, request us to convey to you the expression of their united thanks, and to assure you they will always with pleasure recall to mind the polite attention which you have invariably shewn them.

Previously to our taking leave of you permit us to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate, which will be prepared, and presented to you, by Captain Grindlay, East India Army Agent, on your arrival in England.

We have the satisfaction to subscribe ourselves with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your very sincere Friends.

Edward H. Bellasis, Lieut. Col. Engineers.
R. M. M. Cooke, Captain, 19th Regt. N. I.
G. A. Hughes, Lieut, 15th Regt. N. I.
P. Le Coutre, Ensign, H. M. 20th Regt.
Frederick Twynam, 21st Regt. B. N. I.
D. C. Campbell, Ensign, 16th M. N. I.
W. Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon.
John Cramond, Assistant Surgeon.
Edgar Burton, Civil Service.

To Captain ELLERBY,
Commander of the Lady Feversham.

On board the Lady Feversham, 17th July, 1833.

To Lieut. Col. E. H. BELLASIS.

DEAR SIR,—The letter which I received of yesterday's date (transmitted thro' you) from my passengers in the Ship *Lady Feversham*, affords me the greatest pleasure from the honour they have been pleased to confer upon me by the kind and highly flattering testimonial of their general approbation.

Allow me to return them and yourself my sincere thanks for the very handsome memento of your good opinions, which I accept with a great degree of pride and satisfaction,

It affords me the gratest pleasure to find that my endeavours to render all on board, as happy and comfortable as the nature of a sea voyage will admit, have been crowned with a success far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

It is also highly gratifying to find that my Officers, Mr. Webster and Mr. Lawrence, have given such general satisfaction. They request to unite with me in this expression of our thanks; and that you may all return to our native land in health and happiness, is the most sincere wish of,

My dear Sir,
Your's sincerely,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY.

AHMEDABAD RACES, FOR 1833.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH FEB. 1834.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. P. P. and 500 Rs. from the Fund, free for all Arabs that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes. 8st. 7lbs. each. One two miles. To be closed on the 1st November, 1833.

Already 4 Subscribers:

SECOND RACE.—The Great Guzerat Welter Stakes, of Rs. 200 from the Fund, and 200 Rs. each Subscriber. P. P. for all Arabs that have never won. 11st. R. C. To be closed on the 1st November.

THIRD RACE.—Hunter's Plate of Rs. 300 from the Fund, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber. Heats 2 miles, 9st. 7lb. The winner to be sold for 800 Rs. if claimed.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 H. F, and Rs. 400 from the Fund for all Horses that have never won. Weight for age, 2 mile heats. To be closed on 1st November.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of Rs. 400 from the Fund, and 150 Rs. each for all Horses. 8st. 7lb. One mile heats.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH FEB.

FIRST RACE.—Give and Take of Rs. 300 from the Fund, and 75 each subscriber. 1½ mile heats, for all Horses, weight for inches.

SECOND RACE.—A Spear Stakes for a Tankard value 300 Rs. from the Fund and 50 Rs. each subscriber. Surplus in specie. For all Horses that have taken 3 first spears during the season, 10 stone. 1 mile heats. To be closed on 1st August 1833. The winner to be sold for Rs. 600 if claimed, &c. &c.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 1,000 each, for all Arab Horses, 8st, 7lb. one 2 miles. To be closed the day before the commencement of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—Ahmedabad Plate 500 Rs. from the Fund, and 150 Rs. each for all Arab Horses, 9st. Heats 2 miles. Maidens of the season allowed 10lbs.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate Rs. 500 from the Fund and 150 Rs. each subscriber for all Horses. 8st. 4lbs. One 3 miles.

The winner to give 6 dozen of Claret.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH FEB.

FIRST RACE.—Plate of Rs. 500 from the Fund and 150 Rs. each 8st. 7lbs. 2 mile heats.

SECOND RACE.—Champaigne Stakes, Rs. 500 from the Fund and 150 Rs. each Subscribers, one 2½ mile. Weight for age.

THIRD RACE.—A Pony Plate of 100 Rs. from the Fund and 20 Rs. each Subscriber, catch weights. Heats 1 mile, for Ponies 13 hands and under.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 15th FEB

FIRST RACE.—The Winner's Plate, of Rs. 300 from the Fund and Rs. 500 H. F. for which all winners must enter, except of the Hunter's Sweepstakes. 8st. 4lb and 3lb. extra for each race won during the Meeting. One 2 miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Beaten Plate of Rs. 300, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber for all Horses that have saved their distance during the Meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards. Heats R. C.

H CRACKLOW,
Secretary

STEAM NAVIGATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee, held on the 25th inst., the amount of funds available for the purposes of the Committee being considered sufficiently large to warrant the anticipation of success attending their plans, and, also to hasten as much as possible, the proposed steam communication with Europe, it was

RESOLVED,—That subscribers to the steam fund be requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions to the Treasurers of the Committee (Messrs. Remington and Co.) with as little delay as possible.

G. ASHBURNER,
Bombay, July 26th, 1833. *Sec. to the Committee.*

N. B.—To prevent mistakes and confusion, it is desirable that drafts, remittances, &c. on account of steam navigation, be forwarded direct to the Treasurers, and not through the Secretary as heretofore.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

Received since our last.

Amount previously received ..... Rs. 49,395

BOMBAY.

J. Nimmo 1,000
Lieut. John H. Hall, 26th Regt. N. I. 1,000

SURAT.

Major C. Payne 50

GUZERAT.

Arthur Malet, Esq. 100
James Erskine, Esq. 100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Charles Kerr	10thSept	London	Cape.
Hero	28th July	Ditto	Ditto.
Diamond	27th Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

HIGH WATER TABLE,—27th JULY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	9 08	9 30
Sunday	9 51	10 20
Monday	10 39	11 07
Tuesday	11 27	0 04
Wednesday	0 15	0 42
Thursday	1 03	1 27
Friday	1 51	2 15

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109½	11 0
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108½	109
1441 *a* 2240, 4th Class,	107½	108
Second Five per cent Loan	108	11 0
Third Five per cent Loan	111	11 1
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	103
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9
Spanish Dollars per 100	225	226
Sovereigns each	11 11½	11 12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign D. C. Campbell, 16th Regt. M. N. I. from England.
Assistant Surgeon John Cramond, from England.
Lieutenant G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt. N. I. from do.
Assistant Surgeon William Sullivan, from ..... do.
Ensign P. La Coutre, H. M. 20th Regt. from ..... do.
Capt. R. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I. from ..... do.
Ensign Twynam, 21st Regt. N. I. from ..... do.
Lieut. Col. Bellasis, Engineers, from ..... do.
Lieut. K. Bell, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
Assist. Surgeon Gray, Artillery, from ..... do.
Surgeon Robert Wight, 4th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. Yeadell, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES,

Capt. G. Yeadell, Artillery.
Ensign D. C. Campbell, 16th M. N. I. from Jaulnah.
Cornet Knox, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Lieut. G. K. Mann, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
Capt. D. Maclean, Queen's Royals, to Kirkee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Cochin, on the 11th of May, last, Lieut. G. Leacock, 51st Regt. M. N. I. to Anna, only daughter of Major Schuler of the Artillery.

BIRTH.

At Rutnagherry, on the morning of the 17th instant, the Lady of J. A. Forbes Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Dharwar, on Sunday evening, the 30th June, of acute dissentery, Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, Engineer Corps.

At Ahmedabad, on the 13th instant, Eliza Jane, daughter of Colonel Whish.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 19th.—Ship Lady Feversham, S. Ellerby, Master, from London. Left Portsmouth 1st April, 1833.

Passengers.—As per last Saturday's Paper.

— Barque Lady of the Lake, James Pearson, Master, from Singapoor 22d May, 1833.

Passengers.—Seven Convicts.

— 23d. Barque Spence, A. Hardie, Master, from Port Glasgow, 24th March 1833.

— French Brig Buffon, C. Passment, Master, from Bordeaux 9th March. Left the Cape of Good Hope 23d May, Bourbon 22d June, and Seychellee 12th July, 1833.

Passengers.—Two Frenchmen.

— 24th Ship Gulnare, John Bulley, Master, from Singapoor 18th June.

— 25th. Ship Surrey, Chas. Kemp, Master from Sydney 16th May, Batavia 28th June, and Java head 1st July.

DEPARTURES.

— 21st Ship Elizabeth, Robert W. Blenkinsop, Master, to Calcutta.

— The Hon'ble Company's Ship Thames, Captain John Rhodes Pidding, to Canton, and China.

— 22d. Ship Hall, Isaac Hughes, Master, to Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Lady Melville, Farquharson, Herefordshire, and Lowther Castle.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Egyptian, Diamond, Hall, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham Spence, Surrey, and Mary Bibby,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, Sultana, Gulnare and Pittamber.

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

FRENCH.—La Pactoile, and Buffon.

ARAB.—Futtell Raymon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Capt. Mignan's, letter but must defer publishing it until next week owing to the press of late European news.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 27 *JULY*, 1833.

We extract in to-day's paper the remainder of the letters which have passed between the Court of Directors and Mr. Grant upon the renewal of the Company's charter. These documents take up a very large portion of our columns, but being of paramount importance out here to every thing else furnished by the late papers from home, we do not hesitate in devoting it to them.

It will be observed that the most important points which have been discussed in them are the abolition of the China monopoly, and, whether deprived of that, the Company would continue to exercise its political functions. On the first of these Mr. Grant is quite decisive, and on the second the Directors are equally so in stating their determination to advise the Court of proprietors to have nothing to do with India, unless the monopoly be granted to them with it. Here, then, will come the tug of war; but notwithstanding this show of resistance on the part of the court, there can be little doubt of the result. The proprietors of East India Stock must see that, to them, the monopoly can be of no advantage, as they would only get with it, the 10½ per cent. per annum secured to them by Mr. Grant's plan, while by declining to take the Government of India upon the terms it is offered, they would subject themselves to great risk without securing a single advantage they may not otherwise obtain.

That they will accept the terms offered, therefore, can scarcely be questioned, and if we are not much mistaken the Hon'ble Court will follow their example with as good a grace as they can muster for the occasion. The patronage of India alone is not so contemptible a thing after all as to be thrown away because that of the China trade is not joined to it; and the remaining alterations in the Charter do not interfere sufficiently with the powers of the court, as they at present exist, to afford any material obstacle to an arraugement with Mr. Grant.

We publish a letter in to-day's paper upon the subject of Servants' wages, and are glad to observe that the society of Poona have commenced a reform in his heavy branch of domestic expenditure. It has long been a matter of complaint, as most of our readers must be aware, that while the rate of allowances here is less than in Bengal, or Madras, the expense of living is considerably greater. That this is in some measure owing to unavoidable circumstances cannot be denied; but at the same time, we believe it is equally true that much of it arises from abuses which may easily be checked. Among these, the rate of servants, wages is perhaps one of the most considerable, and demands the earliest attention; for it is a well known fact that while it is twice as high as on the other side of India, it exceeds very much what natives, even here, are in the habit of paying. Besides, while the price of provisions, as well as of clothing, has fallen enormously within the last ten years, no corresponding change, as might have been expected, has taken place in the wages of servants, though the reductions in the rate of pay and allowances throughout the service has rendered it more necessary than ever. The time however, appears at last to have arrived for doing something in the way of improvement. The people of Poona have set an excellent example, and if it is but followed as it should be throughout the presidency, we have no doubt it will be attended with complete success.

The increase of the subscriptions throughout India, on behalf of Steam Navigation, and especially, of those made in aid of the Bombay plan, has been so rapid within the last fortnight that the Steam Committee here have come to the resolution of collecting the funds with as little delay as possible, which have been so liberally placed at their disposal. A notification to this effect, from their Secretary, will be found in a preceding column, and we believe we may add, should no unexpected obstacle be met with, that it will be speedily followed by an order for a steam boat, or the machinery required for one, from England.

As a difference of opinion exists with regard to the best course to be pursued in procuring a steamer, we shall briefly mention some of the arguments that have been brought forward both for and against the plan of building in this country that the public may see that nothing like partiality has been allowed to influence the resolutions of the Committee. In the first place, it is stated by one party that the vessel may be built less expensively here than at home, and the cost of a beautiful brig just launched from the dockyard, about the size required for the steamer, has been brought forward to prove the assertion. It is stated also that the expense of navigating a vessel round the Cape, and of fitting her up for that purpose, will be saved by building here,—that instead of arriving here with machinery strained and perhaps requiring immediate repair, she will be quite new and uninjured, and that in addition to this, the grant of the Government dockyards free of expense, offers advantages which should by no means be neglected, when without it, there is every reason to believe we can build more economically here than at home. On the other hand, however, it is urged that the machinery cannot be sufficiently well fitted here to the boat, and that an English vessel, built of fir, admits of more rapid steaming from its greater buoyancy, than one, like the Hugh Lindsay, which is formed entirely of teak. If this really be the case there can be no doubt it outweighs all that can be said on the other side of the question, but the impossibility of fitting the engines is denied by some of the best judges, and it is said that, if fir be necessary for the planking of the boat, it can be procured from home in any quantity without an increase of expense.—The effect of these contradictory opinions remains to be seen.

While upon steam communication we are glad to say the result of Mr. Waghorn's experience upon the subject is shortly to be laid before the public in the shape of a small pamphlet, which we have no doubt will prove highly valuable. We understand he is warmly in favor of the most direct route from India to Suez and ridicules the idea of steaming round Cape Comorin to Calcutta for the purpose of supplying India with news. There is one other respect in which his plan, we believe, will be found to deserve particular attention, that is, in keeping up the communication with Suez and home all the year round, which he states may easily be done with a proper class of vessels. In this respect he totally differs with Capt. Wilson, but supports his opinion with the fact that the post office packets at home cross the Bay of Biscay during winter as well as summer—a feat which he conceives to be as difficult to perform as it is to proceed against the Southwest monsoon. It is to be hoped he may prove right in this respect, as the intercourse with home would then become as perfect as could be wished; but, we fear, there are many obstacles to his plan, which, if they do not render it impossible, take away greatly from its advantages. The course of a single season however, will prove whether this be the case or not; and at any rate it is satisfactory to know the difficulties which steamers at home can overcome.—As soon as his pamphlet is published we are given to understand that Mr. Waghorn has resolved to proceed forthwith to England to forward his plans, and states that flattering promises of employment under Government have been made to him in consequence of his exertions. We sincerely trust he may succeed to the utmost extent of his wishes.

MADRAS.

In a preceding column will be found a report of further Subscriptions to the Steam Fund. Its apparent smallness of amount arises from the reports of collections not having been sent into the Committee who we learn with pleasure have been actively engaged in plans to effect the desired object. Subscription Books are opened at all the Shops. Agency houses, and places of public resort at the Presidency. Some native gentlemen have undertaken the circulation amongst their Community: and the Committee have arranged amongst themselves to promote a similar circulation amongst all clases of Society at the Out stations. When the various reports shall be collected, anticipations are most sanguine of a very favourable result. In the meantime we may observe that in addition to the Subscriptions now published the contributors to Mr. WAGHORN's Fund have all acquiesced in its transfer to the present project; and this additionally swells the list with the sum of 7000 Rupees.—*Madras Herald, 15th July.*

CALCUTTA.

We publish a continuation of the list of subscriptions to the Steam Fund, made up to Saturday evening, when the sum amounted to Rs. 43,897-12, contributed by 284 Subscribers. Since the above list was made up, there have been added from outstations as under,—

From Ghazeepoor	Rs. 2,628
Goruckpoor	1,000
Sheerghatty	176

As there are still a great many stations—indeed by far the greater number—from which no returns have yet been received, it may safely be inferred that the Bengal new subscription already much exceeds half a Lakh of Rupees. We hear that some six or eight plans are now under consideration of the Committee, and among them that which we have advocated,—namely, a Sailing and a Steam packet for distinct service, but in aid of each other. Those who aspire to a constant communication throughout the year, and to an eventual establishment of monthly packets, urge the objection, that in June, July, and August, the sailing course from Bombay must be to the eastward of the Laccadives, which will make the passage average at least thirty days to Socotra, and full a week more if extended to Maculla, on account of the adverse winds and currents. We have also heard other objections of less weight. Whereas, it is asserted that a Steamer starting from Bombay when the wind lulls a little, might, in twenty-four hours, find herself beyond the influence of the most adverse winds, and in a smoother sea, and that the rest of the passage presents no difficulties so formidable as those which are surmounted by all the Post-Office Steamers in the Irish Channel. This may be true, but the Bombay Steamer *must* be pretty heavily laden with coal when she quits the harbour, instead of starting in ballast trim, like the Irish boats: and to do the work at all

in that season, she must have capacity for sixteen or eighteen days' coal instead of ten or twelve, which at once involves a much greater outlay at first, and the *necessity* of building a vessel on purpose;—not to mention the greater expense of her establishment and the larger consumption of fuel on each trip. We like very much the idea of doing the whole business by steam. There is something grand in the thought: the scheme is recommended to us by its apparent completeness and even by its simplicity. It is a sort of radical reform, which admits no alliance with old systems. But when we come to calculations of receipt and expenditure, we tremble for the too rapid absorption of the funds, and still more for the long fares of the proprietors of the Steamer at every half yearly Reports. As all the difficulty is confined to a season of three or at most four months, the wiser course may be to let those months be reserved for repairs or even remain idle, rather than greatly increase the expences in attempting to keep up the communication in that season.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is about to take a short excursion to sea for the benefit of his health we believe. His Lordship proceeds on the Honorable Company's ship *Inglis*, which will sail on Monday next for China. The Governor General will probably disembark at Penang, and remain in the Streights for a brief period, returning in a Steamer which will be dispatched from hence to bring His Lordship back to the Presidency. Of this latter part of the arrangement we are not quite certain, but that His Lordship proceeds on the *Inglis*, is beyond all question.—*Bengal Hurk. July* 10.

DELHI.

THE NOTES ON THE BACTRIAN PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF DELHI GAZETTE.

"Before treating of the productions of the countries to which the river gives access I proceed to state the substance of some information from European and Native Travellers respecting the Navigation of the Indus."—*Delhi Gazette, No.* 1, *March* 9.

The notes on the Bactrian Provinces were compiled by me, from the manuscripts of Gentlemen of the first character and ability, who visited the country described within these last four years. Some facts, of less authenticity and consequence, are stated on the authority of Natives. The language of the Narrative is mine, and having sometimes to connect one part with another, I may have introduced remarks which are not new. These admissions, however, derogate in no degree from the staple of the articles.

Delhi Gazette, May 27th, No. 10.

After these unequivocal acknowledgments of the sources of my information, I certainly did not expect to be accused of representing myself an original observer of what is related in the Notes. Besides, considering the propriety of making enquiry before pronouncing an opinion, the Editor of the Bombay Courier, who I understand receives your paper regularly, seems rather wanting in courtesy when he charges me or (by another inadvertence) you, of "pirating the memoir of an Assistant to the Sinde Mission." Piracy quoth Dr. Johnson is theft, which I opine is not committed by receiving what is openly given, as were the MSS. on Sinde for my perusal. I made use of them by permission of a Gentleman, now at some distance, who will doubtless if applied to, satisfy the parties concerned of his good intentions in allowing extracts to be taken. Four individuals, unknown to me, have contributed in various proportions to the Notes: and if they wish to publish separately, their works will not be depreciated by the previous publication of a few scattered passages.

What will our friend Madame Pataraffe, of the Meerut Observer, say to this claim of literary property which she accused me of stealing from Hamilton's Gazetteer? Her eloquence could I only borrow it, would soon drown the Bombay Editor's small voice about piracy!

Yours obediently,
THE COMPILER OF THE NOTES.

Delhi, 5th July, 1833.

CEYLON.

Our readers will find among the Advertisements in this day's Journal, notice of an intended meeting on Monday next, at King's House, for the purpose of forwarding the invaluable object of Steam-communication between England, India, and this island.—*Colombo Journal, July* 3.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA CHARTER,

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT.

East India House, 15th February, 1833.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, which, as well as the paper of hints which you transmitted to the chairman on the 17th December last, and the minute of the secret committee of correspondence of the 2d ultimo, we have communicated to the court of directors.

The court, whilst they request us to assure you that no delay which they can possibly avoid shall be permitted to occur, trust that they shall be allowed sufficient time for that calm and deliberate consideration which is due to the vast importance of the subject treated of in these papers, and upon which it must be necessary, previously to any announcement of a new arrangement to parliament, that the proprietors should be consulted

In order that the court may be enabled to form their opinion, they are desirous of obtaining information upon three points, respecting which the communications from you do not appear to be distinct.

The court therefore request that you will have the goodness to inform them, *first*, whether it be the intention of the King's ministers to make it a condition of the continuance of the territorial government of India in the hands of the Company, that the Company should relinquish their right to trade in perpetuity? *Secondly*. Whether it be intended to include in the proposed assignment to the Crown of the Company's assets that part of the commercial property which consists of monies actually subscribed by authority of parliament as capital for conducting the Company's trade? And *Thirdly*, the term for which it is meant that the annuity of 630,000*l*, shall be irredeemable?

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) J. G. RAVENSHAW.
C. MAJORIBANKS.

To the Right Honourable Charles Grant, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

India Board, February 19, 1833.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th of this month.

I beg to offer my thanks to the Court of Directors for the gratifying assurance that no delay which they can possibly avoid, shall be permitted to occur in relation to the subject of our present correspondence. Relying on this assurance, I may, in return, express the sincere desire of the government, that every opportunity should be afforded for the calm and dispassionate consideration which, as you justly observe, is due to the vast importance of the subjects treated of in the papers now before you.

In this spirit I proceed to advert to the three points on which the Court desire information I shall consider the questions in the order in which they appear in your letter.

Your first question is:—

"Whether it be the intention of the King's Ministers to make it a condition of the continuance of the Territorial Government of India in the hands of the Company, that the Company should relinquish their right to trade in perpetuity?"

The relinquishment of the charter of the Company, as a Joint Stock Company forms no part of the Government plan. It appears, however, to the Government, and it will I am persuaded, be on consideration, the opinion of the Company themselves, that, so long as the Company are to exercise, under the new arrangement, the political powers proposed to be vested in them, it is indispensably necessary to the efficient administration of those powers, that their right to trade should be altogether in abeyance, due time being, of course, allowed for the winding up their commercial concerns. I must think indeed that, even supposing no restriction of this kind to be laid on the Company, and supposing them to attempt to continue their trade as a Joint Stock Company, still the opening of the China Trade would have the effect of so lowering their profits, as to induce them, for their own sake, to desist from the exercise of the right in question, with respect to China, as they have already relinquished it virtually in regard to India.

The second question is:—

"Whether it be intended to include in the proposed assignment to the Crown of the Company's assets, that part of their commercial property, which consists of monies actually subscribed by authority of Parliament as capital for conducting the Company's trade?"

This question would almost seem to imply, that part of the Company's commercial property which consists of monies actually subscribed, as here stated, exists at this time in some separate and definite form. Though wholly unaware of such a fact, and impressed with the persuasion that the subscribed capital of the Company is involved in their general commercial property, I have no hesitation in replying, that in the proposed assignment the Government intend to include the whole of the Company's commercial capital, whether composed of subscription or accumulation, and whether existing in a separate shape, or mixed up and confounded with their general assets. On this basis, in truth, the proposition of the Government entirely rests, as the tenor of my letter of the 12th of this month plainly shews.

And, undoubtedly, all the property to which I have referred is equally comprehended in the very serious question to which, in that letter, I directed your attention, viz., "Whether the whole of the Company's commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted in the Company's name for political and territorial purposes; and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions?"

The third question is, "The term for which it is meant that the annuity of 630,000*l*. shall be irredeemable?"

The duration of the term his Majesty's ministers regard as a matter open to discussion and arrangement. They are not indisposed to a considerable latitude of provision in that respect, and will be willing to take into consideration any suggestions which the Company may wish to offer.

In conclusion, I beg to express my readiness to supply explanation, if required, on any other points connected with the present discussion.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT.

East-India House, 27th February, 1833.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, containing a reply to the questions which the Court of Directors submitted in our communication of the 15th instant, and we beg leave to express the acknowledgements of the Court for your promptitude in furnishing the information which they wished to obtain.

We now proceed to submit to you, and through you to Earl Grey and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, the Court's sentiments on the principal propositions contained in the Paper of Hints received from you on the 17th of December, and on the statements and arguments contained in your letter of the 12th instant.

The first consideration which presses itself upon the Court's attention, and that which they feel to be paramount to every other, is the obligation under which the Company lie towards the people of India. Connected as the Company are and have so long been with that country by ties of the most binding character, and requiring as they do from its inhabitants a large revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the state, serious responsibility must rest upon the Company to do all that in them lies to advance the prosperity of the country, and to promote the happiness of its vast population. From this responsibility the Court have not the least desire that the Company should escape.

On the contrary, that their first object has ever been, and must continue to be, the welfare of India; and so long as there shall appear to be the least prospect of their being instrumental in the promotion of that object, the Company ought not, in the Court's opinion, to shrink from continuing their agency in administering the territorial government. The same consideration would, we believe, lead them cheerfully to resign that weighty trust, if another plan, the alternative for example which you state the King's Ministers are prepared to adopt, can be devised better calculated to achieve the great object of providing for the good government of India.

The court are, however, relieved from the necessity of adverting to any alternative plan, by the opinion which his Majesty's Government have decidedly expressed and reiterated in your letter, that, subject to the changes and modification suggested in the Paper of Hints, the Company should retain the exercise of their political powers and functions. Practically, therefore, the primary question is, whether the Company can do so upon the terms proposed? and this question ought not, the court think, to be embarrassed by considerations affecting the property and claims of the Company as a commercial body. The Company would never think of relinquishing the charge of governing India merely because they had property to protect and claims to prefer; neither, we are persuaded, can it be contemplated by the King's ministers, that the Company should, without adequate compensation, relinquish either property or claims, in order that they may continue to administer the government of India, for which trust they are considered to be the fittest instrument.

Whether the agency of the Company in that administration be continued or not, their separate rights of property must be maintained and preserved, upon the same principles as those of any other corporation. Justice in the decision of that matter (whether compromise or actual adjudication of each claim be resorted to), is all that the Company require, and is no more than they are entitled to expect.

Putting out of view, then, for the present, the claims of the Company in their commercial capacity, which will form a distinct subject for consideration in the sequel, we proceed to the primary question:—Whether the scheme of the King's Ministers be such as to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government of India.

It is observable from your letter, that in deciding that the Company should continue the exercise of their political functions, His Majesty's Ministers have been guided by experience of the past, and by an apprehension that a fundamental change in this respect might be liable to constitutional objections in this country.

But the experience of the past is the experience of a system which the plan of his Majesty's Ministers will, if adopted, essentially alter: for that system combines the territorial government of India with the trade of the Company, and that trade it is contemplated in the plan shall cease.

The Court admit, that the combination of Government and Trade in India may be liable to some objection, and that it may be desirable for the Company to relinquish that portion of their commercial operations, if the requisite remittance of territorial funds can be otherwise effected with equal advantage, security, and regularity as at present. The plan, however, provides for the cessation not only of the Company's Indian trade, but also of their China trade. It proposes in fact, to annihilate the Company as a commercial body, and to restrict them to the exercise of their political functions.

The court submit for the consideration of the King's Ministers, whether, in one most important respect, consequences, very injurious, to say the least, to the good Government of India might not ensue from the adoption of this material change in the constitution of the Company; and whether the immediate effect of such change might not be that the Company, instead of forming, as they now do, an integral, independent, and important part of the machinery by which the government of India is conducted, would be reduced to a state of weakness and dependence, incompatible with the right performance of the momentous duty assigned to them.

The Court look upon the system of India Government established by the Act 1784, as one in which the different authorities employed in carrying it on, are eminently qualified to exert a beneficial check upon each other; and to this circumstance the Court are disposed to attribute much of the purity with which, since the passing of that Act, the Government has been administered. The nature of the local government of India, composed of three separate presidencies, the Governors of each of which act under the advice and to some extent the control of their respective Councils, and the subjection of all the proceedings of this local government to the Court, this body again subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners instituted for that especial purpose, make up a system of various powers, diverse in their origin, and acting under mutual influence, the effects of which the Court are disposed to think of incalculable value in a Government, the power of which over its subjects, is almost absolute, and upon which public opinion can exert but a feeble and uncertain operation. If these remarks are well founded, any measure, the tendency of which would be to remove from its position any one of the powers concerned in the government of India, or materially to weaken it in the exercise of its functions, is greatly to be deprecated. Now, to apply this argument to the case immediately in view, if the East India Company (acting through the Court as their agent), were to lose any of their present power and influence; if, further, they were deprived of all effectual voice in the disposal of the funds which are now at their command, they might, indeed, be suffered to retain the nominal character of Governors of the British territories in the East, but it is evident that all but the shadow of their former authority would be gone: they might, indeed, be charged with the same degree of responsibility as is now exacted from them in that capacity; but the grounds upon which much of this responsibility rests, and which render it just and proper that they should be held responsible, would no longer exist; and they would probably often have to incur the odium of resisting measures which they might consider objectionable, without having the weight and independence which would suffice to obtain for their objections a proper consideration. The Court are also firmly of opinion, that a considerable degree of independence should attach to the body in whom the patronage of British India is vested; and that, without the possession of such a character, the right of making appointments to office might prove rather a dangerous privilege.

Divested of their commerce, from which the Company derive so large a portion of their influence and character in England, as a body independent of the Government of the country, the court greatly fear lest they should become merely an instrument for giving effect to the views of the Indian Minister, whose sway over India would, under the plan of his Majesty's Government, be almost absolute, and little exposed to the vigilance of Parliament, in consequence of the appearance of a check in the Company, which, if the apprehension of the court be well founded, would be perfectly illusory.

The probability of such a result is greatly enhanced by that part of the plan which proposes to increase the powers of the Board, and to restrict those of the Company. You say, indeed, that the scheme allots important powers to the proprietors. The only powers which it gives to them are those which they already possess; and whilst the Directors are to continue subject to all the present limitations, the Board are to be invested with authority themselves to send dispatches, without allowing of any appeal, although their contents may be opposed to the judgment of every member of the court.

We admit, indeed, that according to the construction which has been put upon the right of appeal now possessed by the Company, that right is valueless, except as affording some opening for calling public attention to the subject of dispute. The Court earnestly press upon his Majesty's Ministers the expediency, with a view to the security of India, as well as to a constitutional control over the acts of the Indian Minister in this country, of allowing an appeal upon the merits of important cases arising out of the Government of India, in which the board and the court may differ; or, at the least, of providing for giving publicity by the communication to Parliament of such cases of difference between the two authorities.

The court do not deny the expediency of making provision to limit the time during which it shall be open to them to appeal against alterations, and to secure the prompt transmission of the dispatch after the final decision of the appeal. The hope, however, that the expedient of allowing the board, as well as the court, to send dispatches, and thereby superseding the authority of the court as the only body from which orders to the local Governments can constitutionally emanate, will never be adopted.

Nor is it only in respect of the transmission of dispatches that the Board's powers are proposed to be increased. By the plan suggested, the court will be precluded from expending a shilling without the consent of the Board. That the Board should have a general control over the territorial expenditure, both in India and in England, the court fully admit; but they consider a continuance of the independent power which they now possess, of rewarding services and conferring pecuniary benefits, to be of essential importance to the efficient exercise of their functions. The plan further provides, that the Board shall have power of control over the home establishment, the very officers and servants employed by the court.

The court do not say that his Majesty's Ministers in proposing this plan intend to convert the court into a Government Board. If that were their intention, the court are persuaded that the Ministers would not hesitate frankly to avow it. But the court must candidly state, that, in their judgment, no scheme could be better devised to produce such an effect, than one which embraces the propositions to which we have now adverted, and which we confidently hope that the King's Ministers will see the propriety of modifying. We are encouraged in this expectation by the assurance which you have given, that it is intended that the Company "—shall commence the exercise of their resumed functions in the utmost possible state of efficiency."

In offering these remarks the court wish to be considered as speaking merely in the character, and under the limitations which that character imposes, representatives of the people of India: as such, they desire to feel and to act during the present crisis: as such, they think that their situations entitles them to regard themselves; and their wish is, strenuously to avoid any line of proceeding inconsistent with the duties which such a character urgently demands.

It is the same character that the court attach value in a pecuniary point of view to the exclusive privilege of trade with China. They have not asked for, nor have they the least pretence to a continuance of that privilege, for any other financial purpose than that of supplying means necessary for carrying on the Indian government. The court would be understood as making this admission in the most unqualified manner.

In proceeding to notice the effect which a discontinuance of the Company's trade will have upon the finances of India, we must explain, that you have misapprehended the statement of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, that if "India had been called upon from year to year to provide funds to repay the full amount disbursed by the Company, the public debt of India since 1814 would have been upwards of seventeen millions more than it now is." The Committee did not mean to say, that the commerce had contributed seventeen millions, but that India had been saved from borrowing that sum: and you are aware that the commerce receives only English interest from the territory, whilst the territory, for loans contracted in India, must pay Indian interest. This circumstance, and the difference of time explains the variation which you have pointed out. You will perceive that the statement of the Committee is exclusive of the advantage which has resulted to the territory, from the payment out of commercial funds of the interest on the home bond debt.

The court observe with satisfaction, that you are fully impressed with the fact, that the commerce of the Company has in past times proved a most useful auxiliary to the territory of India, not only by furnishing the latter with a safe and favourable remittance of the funds required for political purposes in England, but also by supplying to a great extent direct pecuniary aid to the finances of that country. But they also observe, that you appear to entertain a very strong opinion, that the territory, under proper financial management, is not likely to need this kind of assistance in future. While the court are as fully sensible as his Majesty's Ministers can be, that it is not merely desirable to place India upon a solid basis of financial independence, but incumbent upon those to whom the duty of governing that country is entrusted, to adopt every prudent and practicable method for this purpose, they regret extremely that they cannot look forward with such sanguine expectations as you, Sir, appear to do, to the financial prosperity of India, when deprived of the support hitherto afforded to it by the Company's commerce. The only safe test whereby to judge of the financial capabilities of India prospectively, is past experience; and that, as you yourself admit, is directly opposed to the hypothetical expectations which you form of the future. So far from calculating upon any permanent increase in the territorial revenues, the Court cannot, under present circumstances, do more than hope that they will not materially decline; a point upon which they feel great anxiety, when they look to the actual condition of the land revenue.

With respect to charges, it seems to be the opinion of the King's Ministers that the expenditure of past times has been unnecessarily high, in consequence of the reliance placed by the local Governments on the commercial profits of the company. The Court cannot altogether concur in this opinion; they believe that the embarrassment of the Indian finances is to be ascribed principally to the expensive wars in which we have at different times been involved. But even admitting that the argument has some weight, it is only properly applicable to the period since 1814. Previously to that time it was contended by the opponents of the Company, that their commerce was not only unproductive, but was a clog upon the territorial revenues; and it was for the purpose of settling that controversy that the separation of accounts was prescribed. You are, of course, aware that, in the term preceding the separation of accounts as well as in the succeeding period, there was a large territorial deficiency.

The court would not be understood to despair of India ever becoming independent on external financial aid; nor can it be necessary for them to say, that their most strenuous efforts shall be joined to those of the Board of Commissioners for the promotion of that very important object. Still, supposing it to be achieved, and it must be some time, at least, before that can be the case, we would earnestly plead for a continuance of the present financial system, upon the ground that India possesses a strong claim to the advantage of any surplus fund that could be saved by reduction of charge. Has not India been kept poor through her connexion with England? Has not England derived immense wealth from that connexion? And may not India, therefore, justly ask that she should not be deprived of the financial advantages resulting to her from the Company's trade?

The Secret Committee of Correspondence were perfectly aware, that so far as respects the proposed annuity of 630,000*l*., no additional charge would be imposed by the plan on the Indian revenues, since the plan provides for the relief to India of an equivalent amount of present charge, by means of an application of a part of the commercial property to the redemption of the territorial debt: but the apprehension which the Committee felt, and it is one in which the Court cannot but participate, was, that India, when she has lost those advantages which she now possessess from the Company's trade, might be unable to defray the present charges.

You say, indeed, that those advantages "have been drawn from the people of this country, constituting as truly a tax on them as any of the national imposts properly so called." That would certainly have been the state of the case, if the privilege which the Company possess had been used as a monopoly. But the Secret Committee have most correctly shown that such is not the fact. If you will refer to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1830, you will perceive that the Company have not received more than a fair mercantile profit upon the capital employed; and it will not surely be contended that the profit of a merchant is to be regarded in the light of a tax. If so, as we presume merchants who in an open trade import tea will expect a profit, the tax will still be continued, whilst a further direct tax will be necessary to defray the charge of collecting the tea duties. The great financial advantage which, as it appears to the Court, the present system possesses is, that by the concentration of a great trade, the reasonable profits of commercial operations are made available to supply a deficiency in the Indian revenues.

It is not only as regards an improvement in the Indian finances that his Majesty's ministers are sanguine; they appear also to think that no difficulty will be experienced in effecting remittances from India on the territorial account, amounting to between two and three millions annually, upon terms as favourable as at present. The Court do not indulge any such expectation: not that they deny that, when the Company shall have given up trade, the free trade from India and China will afford an extensive medium of remittance, but they think that it will be necessary for the Government either to consent to a sacrifice, in the rate of exchange, by raising the requisite funds by means of drafts upon India negociated here, or to take the security in India and in China of a lien upon cargo, thereby rendering necessary some commercial establishment there and in England; and, in either case, they are apprehensive that the punctual realisation of the full amount cannot be safely relied on. The expedient of a bullion remittance could only be resorted to occasionally, and might, we apprehend, operate inconveniently upon India.

Upon this part of the subject we will only further state, that it is impossible, in the judgment of the court, too highly to estimate the importance of securing to the Home Government of India regularly the funds requisite to meet all territorial demands. If there should be any failure in that respect, the consequences in paralysing the efficiency of the supreme authority, and in communicating to India all the odium and misery of an apparently bankrupt government, will be inevitable; for it should never be forgotten, that the vital spring of the whole of this complex machine for administering the government of British India, is in England, where constitutionally it can alone rest.

We are persuaded, Sir, that you will do the court the justice to admit, that in thus pointing out the difficulties which present themselves to the adoption of the proposed scheme, they are only discharging their duty to his Majesty's Government, to the public, and to India. Need we add, that if, notwithstanding all that has been stated, it shall be finally determined to separate the trade from the territorial administration, it will be the earnest endeavour of the court to lessen the inconveniences which they have suggested as likely to arise from such a measure. But they must repeat, that to enable them to do so with any good effect, the plan should, in their judgment, provide much more completely than it does at present for giving independence and weight to the proceedings of the court, in that part of the government of India which it is proposed to assign to the Company.

The court have fully considered all that you say upon the advantages expected to result to this country and to India from the opening of the China trade. Most earnestly do they wish that those advantages may be realised, and that the apprehensions expressed by the secret committee of correspondence may be proved groundless.

Far be it from the court to say, nor did the committee ever intend to convey the idea, that it was chimercial, "under any circumstances, to expect an augmented demand for British manufactures among the Chinese."

The question is not, whether, under any circumstances, but whether, under the present circumstances, and with reference not to the Company's exclusive privileges, but to the commercial policy of the Chinese, such an expectation can be rationally entertained?

The court think not: and this opinion is very much grounded upon the important facts brought to your notice by the Secret Committee of Correspondence, viz. That the Americans, second only to the British in commercial enterprise, have made the experiment of taking British manufactures to China, and have found it unsuccessful; that the officers of the Company's ships, possessing peculiar advantages of freedom freight and of established connexion in China, take such munufactures to a very limited extent; and that, although the way has been long open for goods of that description to pass from India and the Eastern Archipelago to China, British merchants have scarcely ever availed themselves of it.

These facts elicited, during the Parliamentary investigation, and in no respect shaken by any evidence of a contrary tenor, you have not noticed; but you meet the question by an exposition of the general principles of free trade, and by a reference to the results of the open trade with India.

The court, equally with you, Sir, appreciate the power of British industry, capital, and enterprise, if allowed free scope; but the check to such exertions, in this case, is not, as the court think, to be found in the Company's privilege, so much as in the conduct and policy of the Chinese. The doubt which the court entertain is, in fact, whether it be possible for private and individual competition to withstand, much less to thrive under, the system of trade prescribed by the regulations of the Chinese Government, which we have no power to alter, and which they have shown a fixed determination to maintain, notwithstanding the efforts which have from time to time been made to induce them to relax it.

Upon the comparison which you have drawn from the open trade with India, as proving the effects of freedom in augmenting a demand for British manufactures, you must allow us to point out to you, that the results of the India trade in that particular are not such as you suppose them to be. If you will examine the Custom-house returns, you will perceive that in *value* the exports of British manufactures to India increased in a larger ratio during the Company's last term viz. from 1793 to 1814, than they have during the present. The quantities exported have undoubtedly increased during the present term as compared with the former, but the increase is much more than accounted for by abatement of cost; whilst, both in value and in quantity, the comparison is in favour of the former term, if we except cotton manufactures, which to a great extent have become a new article of export since 1814, and that not as the consequence of free trade, but of the power of machinery, and of other circumstances affecting trade generally.

If his Majesty's Ministers should think it necessary, the court will be prepared to establish these several points; and being established, you, Sir, will admit that you do yourself injustice, that you do injustice to the eminent persons who with you were of opinion, in 1813, that there was no ground to expect, without a change of circumstances, that the demand for British manufactures in India would materially increase, when you assert that such predictions have been disproved.

But were the fact as you have supposed it to be, what analogy is there between China, where an Englishman can plant his foot on one spot only, and that merely by sufferance, and where a jealous government imposes whatever regulations it thinks proper for the protection of its own manufactures, and India, where there, is resident a large and increasing body of Europeans, and where the British Government may provide, as it has done, by fiscal regulations, for encouraging the manufactures of Great Britain, to the prejudice, if not to the entire destruction of those of India?

The court therefore cannot agree with you, that any argument for throwing open the trade with China can be drawn from analogy with the working of the trade with India.

It would seem that the King's Ministers are also impressed with a belief, that even supposing no increase to take place in the exports from this country, an open trade would produce an increase in the exports from India to China; and you express an opinion, in which the court entirely agree, that any view of the question of the China trade which excludes India, must be essentially defective.

We have no hesitation in stating our conviction, that whether the China trade be privileged or free, it must take the course principally of a remittance trade from India; it being quite clear, that the most advantageous mode which can be adopted for placing funds in China for the purchase of teas, is by drafts upon India. Indeed, his Majesty's ministers must be aware, that nothing but the anxious desire which the Company have felt to uphold the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, has prevented them from buying all their teas with money from India, instead of purchasing one-third, as at present, with the proceeds of British manufactures. It will, perhaps, be said, that the Company, in doing this, have proved themselves to be bad merchants. That may be true. Their apology must be, the zeal with which, as British subjects, they have been animated (honest though possibly mistaken), to promote what they conceived to be important interests at home.

In an open trade merchants will, of course, have no other view than their own interests; and as those interests will be best promoted by exchanging the produce of India for that of China, the Court cannot but join with his Majesty's ministers in expecting an increase in the exports from India to China. But this advantage would arise not so much from a cessation of the Company's privilege, as from a discontinuance of the practice which the Company have adopted, of sending large quantities of British manufactures to China.

We think it right here to explain, in reference to the comparison which you have drawn between the private trade of India with China in 1813-14 and in 1829-30, that the statement from which you have taken the value in the former year is confessedly imperfect, owing to the want of proper documents, as it includes the exports to Canton from *British* Indian ports only: whereas the value given for 1829-30 includes the imports into Canton from *all* the ports in the East Indies. But not to lay much stress upon this circumstsance the court must beg to remind you, that the cause of the large increase of the private-trade from India to China since 1813-14, is to be traced to the rapid growth of the smuggled trade in opium. Out of the total value of private imports into Canton from India, amounting in 1829-30 to Dollars 18,447,147, no less a proportion that 13,468,924 dollars was the value of opium. The trade in this article is prohibited by the laws of China, and it is, consequently, one in which the Company have never engaged. Had they done so, the comparative statements of the Company's and the Private Trade, to which you have referred, would have exhibited very different results. This explanation, the court thinks, goes very far to deprive any arguments, founded upon the growth of the private trade, of the weight which might otherwise have attached to them. And here the court cannot refrain from expressing their apprehension of what may probably be one consequence of an alteration of the existing system of our commerce with China, At present the Chinese Government receive regularly a large revenue from the Company's trade; and secured in the possession of this income, it is not very strict in enforcing its own laws against the trade in opium, which is so important to the Indian revenues. But if the general trade with China, instead of being under the management of one body answerable for, and controlling the whole, were transferred to the hands of private individuals, each pursuing his course according to his view of his particular interests at the time, there cannot be much doubt that the high notions of the free-traders to which you have alluded, so utterly at variance with the jealous policy of the Chinese Government, would not long be confined within the bounds which that policy has prescribed. Hence a danger by no means improbable, that the *whole* of the British trade would gradually become a smuggled one; and that, in such an event, the government of that country, finding their revenue from the trade no longer secure, might put an end to it altogether.

Supposing an increased export to China of the manufactures or products either of England or of India, you contemplate the increase with peculiar satisfaction; because, as China makes her return in an article which is produced no where else, the enlargement of such a trade will not be at the expense of the other customers of Great Britain. From which we infer, that, you are of opinion that the people of Great Britain, or her customers in other countries, will not only consume more tea, but will expend more money in the purchase of that article, when the trade is open than they now do; and that such increase of expenditure will provide the means of paying for the augmented quantities of goods which it is assumed will be sent to China. Before this result can be brought about (it being always, we presume, supposed that one benefit expected from the discontinuance of the Company's privilege is, that tea will be cheapened to the consumer), there must be a vast increase in the quantity of tea brought to market, as well as in the demand for it; and the Court cannot but think that deterioration of quality would inevitably follow.

You rely upon the effect of rivalry among the dealers in tea to prevent this consequence; but in China the tea trade is confined to the Hong, to which, as stated in the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1830, "the Company's influence has afforded a necessary and efficient counterpoise." There can, therefore, be little or no rivalry among the persons who supply the tea in China.

The Court submit it as their opinion, that the comsumption of tea depends chiefly on the quality, and that the inspection which the article at present undergoes at Canton, and the control the Company possess in the market there, have the effect of maintaining the general quality of the tea investment. To this circumstance may fairly be ascribed, the extensive use of tea among the people of Great Britain, in comparison with those of any other country, not excepting even America.

In closing their remarks upon the subject of the trade in tea, the court trust that you will acquit the Secret Committee of any intention to intrude unnecessary observations respecting the large revenue which that article affords to the public Exchequer. Most entirely do the court and their committee feel with you, Sir, that this part of the qustion is matter rather for the considration of the King's Ministers than of debate with the Company. Still when you bear in mind, this, the revenue of between three and four millions annually is regularly paid by the court and that the Company's system saves the expense of collection, you will admit, that it was only natural for the committee to state prominently, facts of such importance, and to which they were constant eye-witnesses.

Upon the proposed appointment of a chief and council at Canton, the court beg leave to observe, that though they must not be understood as asserting, that the broils and disputes in which British private-traders might become involved with the Chinese, would, in general, lead to the suspension of the whole trade, yet they are satisfied that no officer or officers whom the King's Government might appoint as the British representative, would have the influence which the Company's Select Committee possess with the Chinese authorities, in bringing such disputes to a favourable termination. The influence of the select committee is to be traced chiefly to the circumstance of their being the sole managers of an extensive and valuable trade, which they have it in their power to suspend at any time, when pressing considerations require such a course of proceeding; and there is also this advantage resulting from the Company's being required to retain on hand a large stock of tea, that a suspension of the trade for a whole season does not involve any want of the article at home. How little influence even a King's Ambasador would have without such a character as that possessed by the Select Committee, may be seen by the failure of all former embassies to the Government of Pekin! The court are also inclined to think, that while no authority could be more determined than the Select Committee in resisting substantial injustice on the part of the Chinese authorities, they are much more capable, from their peculiar character, of settling disputes in an amicable manner than a King's officer, even though he were invested with power to suspend the trade; that while they without loss of honour, could concede upon smaller points, the latter being an immediate representative of the British crown, would frequently have no course left but one which would necessarily terminate in hostile extremities.

In proceeding to the question affecting the property and claims of the Company as a commercial corporation, the court think it necessary to remove the misapprehension under which you labour in supposing that the suggestion which the secret committee of correspondence have made on behalf of the proprietors, could not be met without conceding *all* that the Company claim. What the secret committee suggested, viz. that the proprietors should be considered entitled to such an amount of the property as, if invested in consols would be sufficient to produce the annuity of £630,000, might be accomplished by the outlay of eighteen milions sterling.

The statement which you have given of the property claimed by the Company shows the amount to be more than twenty-three millions: and even deducting the unappropriated surplus profit, it would exceed twenty millions; this is exclusive of the property in India, the value of which was estimated by the India Minister in 1793 at £250,000 per annum, which, at twenty years' purchase, is equal to five millions; and although it is quite true, as you state, that the right to this property has remained in abeyance for seventy years, yet the Company's title to it, so far from having been questioned, has been distinctly recognised and expressly reserved in the several acts of parliament by

which the term of the Company's privileges has been from time to time renewed.

If, therefore, all that the committee suggested, were carried into effect, there would still remain a considerable amount of property to be made over (should it be so decided) to the territorial branch.

But you seem to think that the accuracy of the statements the Company's property may be questioned; that, supposing their accuracy to be established, doubts may be entertained of the legal right of the commercial branch to some of the items; and that the whole of the Company's property, whatever be its amount, may be deemed subject to overwhelming liabilities.

Upon the first of these points, viz. the possible inaccuracy of the statements, the court wish it to be distinctly understood, that they have no desire to avoid the most searching scrutiny into their accounts. It may, indeed, excite some surprise, that any such scrutiny should now be deemed necessary. During the last three years, committees of Parliament have been diligently employed in investigating the Company's accounts; information of every kind required for their elucidation has been promptly supplied; evidence tending to impugn their accuracy has been freely received, and has given rise to evidence of an opposite character. A professional accountant has been called upon by the board to render assistance in this matter, and voluminous details have been furnished, sufficient for the completion of any investigation, however minute, which the most scrupulous objector could desire; besides all which, the amounts of two of the most material of the claims. those for the balance of war expenditure and with regard to the home bond debt, were long since vouched for by the decision of a committee of parliament. Yet now, within six weeks of the time when his Majesty's Ministers have determined to bring the subject of the Company's affairs under the consideration of parliament, and to propose a final dissolution of the connexion between the territory and the trade, you suggest that, previously to the Company's taking to themselves any part of the property claimed as their own, it will be necessary to apply a searching scrutiny to their accounts, unless they acquiesce in such a compromise as that which you have proposed:—and you ask, "What, in the mean time will be the situation of the East India stockholders? from what funds are the dividends to be paid?"

We cannot permit ourselves for an instant to doubt, Sir, that it is your desire that nothing should be introduced into this discussion calculated to excite alarm in the breasts of the proprietors whose interests are so deeply involved. Their dividends would be paid, as at present, from the proceeds of the Company's sales, which must continue until 1836, owing to the operation of the Commutation Act; and by that time it might be hoped that the supposed scrutiny would have terminated. But, on the other hand, the court may be allowed to inquire, what would the territorial branch do for funds? It can have no right to a farthing from the home Treasury after April 1834 and therefore, as you justly apprehend, "a good deal of difficulty might occur in furnishing the funds necessary for the current home expenditure."

The doubts which you suggest as to the legal rights of the Company to some of the commercial property appear to refer principally to that portion which consists of profits of trade accumulated between 1794 and 1813; respecting which we must observe, that the commercial assets of the Company in 1794 (previously to which year the growth of the capital had been checked by urgent and heavy demands of the territorial branch) amounted to eleven millions, instead of eight millions, as assumed by you; so that, adding the balance of war expenditure and the value of property in India, you will perceive that even in 1794, and excluding all the accumulated profits in question, there was sufficient commercial property to purchase the proposed annuity in consols.

But further, whilst Parliament, since the acquisition of the Dewannee, has restrained the amount of dividends, it has imposed no limit upon the growth of the trading capital; and so far from objecting to the Company's title to the whole of the trading stock as it stood at the commencement of the present term, made provision in the Act of 1813 against any diminution of its amount, through the continued connexion with the territory, by requiring a reimbursement to the Company, *in full*, of all sums expended by them for political charges; and so binding is that enactment considered, that the court according to the advice of counsel (of which you have been apprised), are at liberty, without any control on the part of the Board, to require the Indian Government to replace the portion of the Company's capital now due, as the balance of political expenditure in England.

We must also remind you, that the ulterior appropriations to which the home profits might have been considered applicable under the Act of 1793, were cancelled and repealed by the Act of 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 61; and that the 4th section of that Act expressly provided for the continuance by the Company, *after* 1834. of trade "with all, or any part of their joint stock, in trade, goods, merchandise, estates, and effects." Provision of that nature appears to have been made in successive enactments, since the 3d Geo. II. cap. 14. which in the most express terms recognises the right of the Company, collectively and individually, whenever their exclusive privilege shall cease, to any property and estates which they may possess *beyond the subscrib d capital.*

You have raised a further question, "whether the whole of the Company's commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted, in the Company's name, for political and territorial purposes, and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions."

The court are entirely persuaded, that if you, Sir, and his Majesty's other Ministers, had more fully reflected upon all the bearings and circumstances of this case, you would at least have paused, before you gave currency, with the sanction of such high authority, to the doubt propounded in the passage which we have now quoted, and would have seen that questions regarding the liabilities of the territorial and commercial branches respectively, when severed by such a scheme as that which is now proposed, must be solved upon principles of substantial justice, rather than by subtle refinements of law.

We appeal to you, Sir, we appeal to the King's Ministers generally, whether it can consist with common justice, that the trading stock of a commercial corporation should be held liable for the political debts of the British Empire in India; which empire would, in the case assumed, be wrested from the Company by an act of power. We say, "wrested," because that which you characterise as "a pure gift from the British Parliament has been distinctly reserved as a question never yet decided.

The ground of the supposed liability is, that the territorial debt was contracted in the name of the Company. But, Sir, if there be any validity in that reasoning, what (the court ask and they do so with the utmost respect), what becomes of the territory itself, every inch of which has been acquired by, and is held in the name of the Company? What becomes, again, of the civil servants of India, who are all under covenants to the Company? Or what, lastly, becomes of the Indian army, every member of which is bound by allegiance to the Company? Is it not abundantly clear, that as the Company, using but one name, have acted in a two-fold capacity, the mutual engagements and liabilities of the territorial and commercial branches must possess their separate and distinctive characters; and, therefore, that the territory and the territorial debt must go together?

The court remark, that after raising the question regarding the liabilities of the commercial property to the debt of India, you suggest, that the territorial creditor has no direct lien upon India, notwithstanding that Parliament has provided that the interest of the debt shall be paid out of the territorial revenues, and that no portion of such interest shall be paid out of the commercial funds.

When we advert to those parts of the act of 1813, which make the interest of the debt a territorial charge exclusively, and guard against any deterioration of the commercial property through the Company's connexion with the territory, we can scarcely conceive it possible that a moment's doubt should be entertained, that if Parliament did not technically, it did virtually, substantially, and in good faith, grant to the Indian creditor a lien upon the territorial revenues for his principal.

Whilst the court, in vindication of the rights and interests of their constituents, have felt it necessary to make the foregoing observations, they request us to assure you, that, far from having any desire that the Company should pursue their claims "with unqualified rigour," they see no objection to a settlement upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise. That principle is, in fact, recognised by the committee of correspondence, in their minute of the 2d of January.

By acceding to the compromise which the King's Ministers have proposed, the Company would surrender every right and all the property that they possess: but, on the other hand, what would the territory relinquish? Nothing; absolutely nothing. It would, indeed, lose, and the court deeply regret that it should lose, the large advantages which it derives from the Company's trade; but, as the result of the compromise, the territory would evidently relinquish nothing, the charge of the annuity being, as you observe, countervailed by diminution of debt, through an application of the commercial assets. Not only would the territory be no loser by the arrangement, it would positively be a gainer to the extent of the surplus of the commercial property after providing for the dividend.

To this you will probably object that we are thus assuming the territory to have no right to the commercial assets. We are so. We take that ground, and contend that it is perfectly substantial, and consistent with the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, which has subjected the territory to all its present charges (and they are not to be increased by the suggested arrangement), and has guarded against any encroachment by the territory on the commercial assets.

In proposing to the Company to accept as an equivalent for all their property and claims an annuity of 630,000*l.*, payable half-yearly, or in other words, a dividend at the present rate of 10½ per cent. secured upon India, the King's Ministers appear to have been guided by the appropriation clauses in the acts of 1793 and 1813; and the court admit that the intention of parliament, probably, in both of these enactments, but certainly in the latter, was to secure to the proprietors always the dividend of 10½ per cent. and no more, until certain reductions should have been effected in the territorial debts. It is, however, equally clear, as indeed you seem to allow, that parliament made that arrangement because the proprietors were entitled to commercial property fully sufficient to provide for such dividend.

The King's ministers now propose to grant the same annuity, but to secure it upon the Indian territory exclusively. The court will candidly state their two principal objections to this proposal. They object to it, first, because the plan gives to the Board of Commissioners, who alone of the three authorities to be entrusted with the government of India, will have no personal interest in its welfare, a sway almost absolute; so that, whatever the proprietors and directors shall think essential to the security of the dividend, may be opposed and overruled by the controlling board: and, secondly, because, in the event of the finances of India becoming embarrassed, either through the cessation of the Company's trade, through the occurrence of war, or from any other cause, it may not be possible for India to pay the dividend in addition to all other charges; and although you intend that the dividend shall have precedence of the territorial charges in England, yet the court feel that it would not be possible, neither would it be proper for the Company, as rulers of India, to receive from the territorial revenues for their own use, any thing, until all current obligations had been met. What would be said if India required stores to prosecute a war, and the Company refused to send them, because there were not the means to pay for the stores without trenching on the dividend? Even under the operation of the act of 1813, the Company have not escaped from imputations (most unjust and unfounded, we admit) of receiving dividend to the inconvenience of the territory. We entreat, Sir, your attention, and that of your colleagues, to this fact, as strongly confirming the objection which the court have expressed. You will find on reference to the financial despatch to Bengal, dated the 24th of September, 1828, para. 259, that Lord Amherst, when Governor General, adopted as his own view, the statement of his secretary, that the consignment of bullion to the Company, from India, in repayment of territorial expenditure at home, would raise the popular cry "that we had looked merely to commercial dividend."

The court are indeed aware that at present priority is given to the dividend over political charges; but then the dividend is paid out of commercial funds, provision being made that, in the event of a deficiency of means to meet political demands, Parliament shall supply it. You have not proposed a continuance of this provision: Nor do the court ask it; although they feel with their committee that it would "not have been unreasonable to expect that some provision would be made by the country, to compensate the Company for the services which they have rendered, for the risks which they have run, and for the sacrifices which they are called upon to make." They are most sincerely desirous that the adjustment of the Company's affairs should be effected without subjecting Great Britain to the remotest pecuniary liability on account of India.

But the court trust that his Majesty's ministers will see the propriety of more effectually guarding the interest of the proprietors. At present, the property upon which the security for the dividend rests is principally embarked in a trade which centres in England, and some parts of it are actually invested in the public securities of this country; and now that the trade is to cease, the court submit that, if the dividend is to be charged upon India, the least which the proprietors are entitled to expect is, that some collateral security for the regular payment of the dividend, and ultimately, if necessary, the principal, in the shape of the effective sinking fund, based upon the investment in the national stocks, of some portion of the commercial assets, should be established.

This proposal need not interfere with the wish which the King's government has to bind up the interests of the Proprietors with those of India. Nor is it opposed to—on the contrary, it is perfectly consistent with the principle of every parliamentary enactment which has contemplated the formation of a guarantee fund. Neither would it be calculated to act prejudicially upon the finances of India, as upon the fund being equal to meet the demand of the Proprietors in full, the interest on the accumulated amount would belong to the territory. If, as we can scarcely permit ourselves to doubt, you should be pleased to entertain this suggestion, there will not, we think, be any difficulty in adopting it upon a satisfactory basis. But the court are decidedly of opinion, that without some arrangement of the sort, justice will not be done to the rights and interests of the Proprietors.

The court would further submit, whether at the expiration of the term of the annuity (which we are glad to find is not to be a short one), the proprietors should not receive as much principal as is now to be applied out of their property to the discharge of territorial debt.

In considering these suggestions, dictated by an earnest desire to meet, as far as possible, the views of his Majesty's ministers, we entreat, Sir, that it may be recollected, that the proprietors are asked to surrender not only all their property and claims, but also their right to trade in perpetuity. You say, indeed, that the latter condition is not required and that the right to trade is to remain only in abeyance; but as the proposals involve the transfer to the territory of all the Company's trading capital, the arrangement must be regarded as virtually including a surrender of the right to trade; a right with which it must be remembered that the Company were originally invested for the attainment of an important national object, to which neither individual enterprise nor means were adequate, and which it is acknowledged has produced the most important and beneficial results to India and to England.

Before we conclude this letter, we deem it important to call your attention to two points: First, the period to be allowed to the Company for winding up their commercial concerns. We presume that that will be the period fixed for the commencement of the open trade. It would, we think, be only deluding the public and injuring the Company, or rather the Indian territory, supposing the proposed arrangement to be carried into effect, to sanction a free trade with China previously to the disposal of the large stock of teas retained by the Company in obedience to the law, and this will not be effected until June, 1836. And secondly, the necessity of making provision, out of the Company's property, for the outstanding commercial obligations, and for suitable pensions to the servants of the Company, whose interests may be effected by the change of system.

We have only to add, that nothing which we have said now, or upon any former occasion, is to be considered in the least degree as committing the Proprietors, to whom the proposals, of the King's Ministers, when finally matured, and we trust, for the sake at all parties, considerably modified, will be submitted.

You may be assured, Sir, that no delay which the court can avoid, shall occur in their taking the sense of their constituents. You must be aware, however, that some time must necessarily be occupied in doing so; and we are persuaded that, in stating that if no decision of the proprietors should be communicated to you by the 23d of March, you would feel yourself compelled to consider it as a declining of the proposal, it could not have been your wish or intention to force on a premature decision on questions of such grave and vital importance to the East India Company.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) J. G. RAVENSHAW.
C. MARJORIBANKS.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

(Secret.)

India Board, 14th March, 1833.

GENTLEMEN, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, expressing in detail your sentiments on the Paper of Hints transmitted by me to the chairman on the 17th of last December, and on the statements and arguments contained in my letter to you of the 12th ultimo; and in the promptitude of this communication I recognise, with pleasure, a proof of your determination to conduct the present discussion with all the celerity which may consist with the serious and vital importance of the questions to which it relates.

Having attentively perused the observations which you have offered, and in connexion with them, having carefully reconsidered the subject at large, I should have been happy to reply to your letter with the fulness and minuteness to which it is entitled, and in the course of that reply to enter into such defence, explanation, or qualification of the opinions before stated by me, as might be most agreeable to truth and justice. But I am, on mature reflection, satisfied that I shall best consult both your wishes and the public interests by confining my present communication to those essential points on which as I understand you to intimate your acquiesence in the plan of Compromise tendered to you by his Majesty's Government, and your recommendation of that plan to your constituents, are suspended.

Your letter, naturally following mine into a considerable extent of remark and disquisition, touches on many topics which, whatever their intrinsic importance, or even their relevancy to the general subject of the connexion between this country and India, are comparatively immaterial in the particular stage which the present discussion has attained. They do not involve your approbation or rejection of the plan proposed by his Majesty's Ministers. Such topics, therefore, I shall, on this occasion, altogether avoid, not only from the necessity of economising time, but from the obvious expediency of narrowing the field of debate to the matters really at issue.

In taking the course, I need scarcely request that I shall not be misunderstood, as meaning to treat with disrespect those of your statements and reasonings which I leave unnoticed; and, on the other hand, I must be allowed distinctly to ask, that my silence regarding such statements and reasonings may not be construed into an admission of their correctness.

The discussion now opened must for some time, and in various shapes, occupy the attention of his Majesty's ministers, of the Company, and of the nation. The progress of it is therefore likely to afford an abundance of opportunities, far more convenient than the present, of elucidating, in all its branches and bearings, the plan under review, and of examining the various opinions respecting it which may have been expressed by any of the parties concerned.

I will therefore proceed at once to state, in concise terms, the points in which, as I collect from your letter, the Court of Directors conceive the plan to be seriously, if not conclusively objectionable; and on each of these I shall, with the same brevity, and with as little of comment as possible, explain the views and intentions of his Majesty's ministers.

First. The court apprehend that the effect, though not the design, of the plan will be, "that the Company, instead of forming, as they now do, an integral, independent, and important part of the machinery by which the government of India is conducted, will be reduced to a state of weakness and dependence, incompatible with the right performance of the duty assigned to them.

"Divested of their commerce, from which the Company derive so large a portion of their influence and character in England as a body independent of the government of this country, the court greatly fear lest they should become merely an instrument for giving effect to the views of the Indian minister."

It is afterwards stated, that the plan may be expected, though not so intended, "to convert the court into a government board."

To these, and other general allegations of the same kind, I will here return this general answer, that it is the intention of his Majesty's ministers that the court and the board shall, in all material points, retain the same comparative powers, and occupy the same relative position as at the present moment; and the ministers believe that, notwithstanding the loss of that commerce, and the consequent extinction of that commercial influence which the Company have hitherto possessed, that body will, on the whole, preserve, without sensible diminution, and in some respects with increased effect, its present importance and independence, as a part of the machinery employed in the administration of the government of India.

Of course it cannot be meant or anticipated, that the court shall be reduced to the situation of a government board. No such intention can fairly be inferred, nor can any such consequence follow from that disjunction of commercial and political functions, which, after the most careful advertence to the experience of the past, his Majesty's ministers deem essential to the good government of our Indian empire.

Secondly. The court complain, that according to the Government plan, the board is to be authorised to send despatches to India directly, and without admitting of any appeal; and they recommend the allowance of an appeal on the merits of important cases arising out of the government of India, on which the board and the court may differ; or, at the least, some provision for a communication of such disputed cases to Parliament.

In answer, I request the attention of the court to the following explanatory remarks and statement:—

1st. The right of appeal by petition to the King in Council, which the court now possess under the act of the 33d George III. cap. 52, section 16, is applicable only to cases in which a question arises, whether a despatch sent by the board to the court for transmission to India relates to matters of commerce, on the one hand, or to those of government or revenue, on the other. When the Company's commerce has ceased, no such question can arise, and the right of appeal expires as a matter of course.

2dly. Cases may occur, in which the court dispute the lawfulness of an order or instruction proposed by the board to be transmitted to India, and for these some provision must be made; but whether by referring them to any of the established tribunals of the country, or to some judicature specially appointed, or in what other precise mode, will be matter of future discussion. His Majesty's ministers see no reason to doubt that a mode satisfactory to both parties may, without much difficulty, be found, by which, on the court's presenting a remonstrance against the legality of an order or instruction, the question may be brought to a final decision: the time to be limited, within which such remonstrance must be preferred.

3dly. If the time so allowed be exhausted without any remonstrance, or if the matter drop by default of the court, or be decided against the court, the court shall send out the despatch to India within a further limited space of time.

4thly. The despatches hereafter transmitted by the court to India shall not be signed by the directors, or any of them; but such despatches shall, as now, be drawn up in the name of the court, and an officer of the court shall be empowered to send them out, signed by him, in the name and by the order of the court, first affixing to them the Company's seal.

5thly. In the event of the court neglecting or refusing to transmit to India, within a limited time, any despatch sent to them by the board for such transmission, which by law they ought so to transmit, the board may direct the proper officer of the court forthwith to transmit such despatch, with the same formalities as if it had been delivered to him for that purpose by order of the court; and such officer shall, on pain of forfeiture of his situation, be bound to obey the direction.

6thly. His Majesty's Ministers are clearly of opinion, that in cases of difference between the court and the board, no appeal to any third party on the merits can be allowed, nor can any new or express provision be made for the communication of such cases to parliament. Even under the present system, however, matters in dispute between the two authorities in question may, in many ways, be brought under the notice of parliament; and this species of reference will be equally practicable under the new arrangement.

Thirdly. The court object to that part of the government plan which provides, as stated in the Paper of Hints, that the board shall have the same power with regard to pensions or salaries below £200 a-year, and to gratuities below £600, as they now have with regard to pensions, salaries, and gratuities above these amounts; and further, that the home expenditure and establishments shall be under the control of the board.

The court consider the independent power which they now possess of rewarding services and confer-

ring pecuniary benefits, to be of essential importance to the efficient exercise of their functions. They complain, also, that the board should have power of control over the very officers and servants whom they employ.

On this part of the subject I can truly say, that nothing is more foreign from the wish of his Majesty's Ministers, than that the court should unnecessarily be deprived of any of the means or opportunities which, under the present system, they enjoy, of remunerating service, or of conferring marks of grace or munificence. But the board cannot forget, that the functions of control and inspection with which they themselves are invested, have a special reference to the territorial revenues of India, and that, under the new order of things, those revenues will constitute the only fund on which pension, salary, or gratuity can be charged.

The board do not therefore conceive that it will be possible to leave to the court that discretional application of the revenues, for the purpose of conferring rewards or favours, which the court are desirous of possessing; nor, on the other hand, can the board admit that the exercise of the control, which would constitutionally belong to themselves, over the application of any part of the revenues to the purposes in question, as well as over any other application of them, could possibly operate to the diminution or disparagement of the just dignity of the Company.

The expenditure connected with the home establishment partly falls within the scope of the same observation, but partly also rests on different ground. Here also the territory is the source of supply; but the object of the expenditure is of prime necessity, and at the same time of limited and ascertainable extent; and the general purposes of control can be answered without a minute inspection of items.

The Ministers are not aware of any objection to the introduction of a legislative provision, by which a specified sum, to be agreed on from time to time between the court and the board, should be placed in the hands of the court, to be applied in defraying the charges of the home establishment, care being taken that the disposal of such sum should be accounted for to the board, but the board not being invested with any power of interference in the details of such disposal, nor having any voice collectively or individually in determining what persons shall be employed as officers or servants in the home establishment, or according to what rule or scale they shall be promoted or remunerated.

The fourth objection offered by the court and the last which I feel it necessary to notice, relates to that fundamental part of the government plan which proposes to secure the annuity to be in future received by the proprietors of India stock in the Indian territory exclusively.

On this very important subject I should fear to do injury to your remarks and suggestions by attempting to abridge them; and, on the other hand an exact transcript would swell this address to an inconvenient length. I will therefore content myself with referring to your letter thus generally, and will proceed to request your attention to the following observations:—

1st. His Majesty's Ministers are distinctly of opinion, that under the operation of the plan, no moral or honorary obligation will attach on the Company, to postpone their receipt of their dividends to the satisfaction of all other current demands on the territory; but, on the contrary that those dividends will be payable and ought always to be paid, as the interest of the territorial creditor has hitherto been paid on the day on which they fall due and that the estimates and arrangements necessary to obviate all risk of a failure in the punctual discharge of them, ought to be considered as a matter of paramount importance in the management of the Indian finances.

Let it be recollected, that the Proprietors, when transferred to India, will stand precisely in the position of the territorial creditors, and ought, in all respects, to enjoy the same rights. Farther, it is a matter of the utmost concern, even to the territory itself, that the dividends of the proprietors should be punctually realised. No room exists, therefore, for subjecting the proprietors to the supposed obligation for which the court contend. In order, however, to obviate any embarrassment on the subject, his Majesty's Ministers think that it will be proper, and would not be difficult, to provide, by express enactment, against the inconvenience which the court apprehend.

2dly. The Government are ready to meet, so far as they are able, the wish expressed by the court, that interest of the proprietors should be fortified by some collateral security in the shape of a sinking fund, formed by the investment of a portion of the commercial assets in the national stocks of this country. Their power, however, of acceding to this wish is necessarily limited by the obligation under which they feel themselves to be placed, of maintaining the general principles of the proposed arrangement.

If, by investment in the national stocks, a large fund were provided under the condition of immediately indemnifying the proprietors for any failure in the current payment of their dividends, it must be obvious that one great principle of the arrangement, that is, the principle of identifying the interests of the proprietors, as such, with those of the Indian territory would in a great measure be sacrificed. On the other hand it seems to the government that security may in a certain form be afforded to the proprietors against eventual loss without any material prejudice to the principle in question, and even with some advantage to the practial operation of the plan in other respects.

With this view the government propose:—

That there shall be taken out of the commercial assets of the Company the sum of 1,200,000*l.* sterling, which shall be invested in the national stocks or other public securities of this country; and shall with its accumulated interest, form a fund as a guarantee or collateral security for the capital stock of the Company, and applicable to its future redemption.

That this sum shall not, nor shall any part of it, nor of the dividends arising from it be applied to any other purpose than the formation of such guarantee fund for the object just mentioned; but that it shall be suffered to accumulate until it shall be applied as hereinafter mentioned, towards the redemption of the annuity of 630,000*l.*, or until it shall together with its accumulations, amount to the sum of twelve millions; after which no further accumulation shall take place but all the subsequent interest or dividends shall be applied at the option of the directors and the board, either towards the discharge of the principal of the general territorial debt of India, or in some other manner for the benefit of the territory.

That at the time which have been fixed by parliament as the period when the annuity of 630,000*l.*, payable out of the territory to the proprietors, shall become redeemable, the whole of the guarantee fund as it then subsists and whether it shall then be of the amount of twelve millions, or of any lower amount, shall be applied in or towards the redemption of that annuity on the terms which shall have been prescribed by parliament.

In carrying into effect this scheme it may be convenient for the Company to avail themselves of the debt owing to them from the public of 1,207,559*l.* 15s. which under the act of the 33 Geo. III., cap. 47, section 7, they are entitled to receive on the termination of their exclusive privileges. The government are ready to repay that debt on the part of the public: or should the Company prefer it retain the sum of 1,200,000*l.* in their hands as a loan, paying such interest for it as may hereafter be agreed upon. In the former case the sum would merge into the general mass of commercial assets of the Company, and would of course, fall under the general operation of the proposed arrangement: in the latter it would form the nucleus of the guarantee fund, the accruing interest being invested for the purpose of accumulation.

I should hope that the scheme, of which I have thus given the outline, will remove any degree of difficulty which the court might otherwise feel in approving of the proposition of the government. With the sincerest anxiety to satisfy every reasonable wish on the part of the proprietors, his Majesty's Ministers are of opinion that they would not be justified in proposing further concession. They rest at the same time in the persuasion that in modifying, so far as they have now done, their plan as originally proposed, they do not deviate from its essential principles.

The dividend intended for the proprietors remains unaltered: it is that amount of dividend which they now receive under the Charter Act. A guarantee is, indeed, given to the proprietors for the ultimate security of their capital; but while this is calculated to increase their confidence in the general operation of the plan, it is on the other hand made their interest and their duty in the meantime to cooperate with the court and the government in promoting the resources and economising the expenditure of India. Farther, the effect of the scheme is to collect in the hands of the state a fund which may, at the proper conjuncture, be applied towards the redemption of the annuity of the proprietors, sparing *protanto* the necessity of any particular effort for that purpose. At the same time India loses no part of the principal sum thus abstracted for a season from the fund destined to the use of the territory. She loses, indeed, the difference produced in point of interest, by investing the sum in England; but this is the price paid for the benefit, which if the anticipation of Ministers be just, she will derive from the plan in other respects.

I must add in this place, that it is impossible that the court or the Company should entertain a deeper conviction of the importance of economy in the administration of our Indian empire, than that with which his Majesty's Ministers, and particularly the members of the India board, are impressed. Even distrust so strongly expressed by the court of the future competence of the Indian revenue to sustain by its unaided force the burdens to be imposed on it, cannot increase the anxiety which the government before felt, to take all possible means of obviating just apprehensions on this subject.

Undoubtedly, the hope of a diminished expenditure is mainly founded on the necessity for it, that it will be felt to exist under a system which precludes all extraneous sources of income. But this foundation, however good, will not of itself suffice. Much care will be requisite in providing, and much firmness as well as diligence in carrying into effect, auxiliary arrangements directed to the same end. I do not now enter into the details of such arrangements, as this would lead me into an extended variety of observation foreign to the purpose of the present address; but I deemed it my duty not to lose the opportunity of manifesting the general sentiments of his Majesty's government in relation to the immediate subject of your solicitude.

Before I conclude, I feel myself called upon to advert to two other topics, though they belong in strictness to matters of detail.

To one of these you have very properly called my attention. I mean "the necessity of making provision out of the Company's property for outstanding commercial obligations, and for suitable pensions to the servants of the Company, whose interests may be affected by the change of system,"

On this point I wish to observe, that the assignment of the Company's commercial property must necessarily involve also a transfer to the government of all the obligations, whether of a legal kind or binding on the ground of equity and liberality which may attach to that property; and to the claims of both descriptions the government are prepared to give every fair and proper degree of consideration. But as the recognition of such claims forms no part of the present negociation, you will I trust, be satisfied with this general assurance.

The other point on which I must touch, relates to the mode of appointing and educating the youth destined for the civil service of India.

On a full consideration of the provision for this purpose contained in the paper of hints, the government feel a strong doubt whether the principle on which that provision proceeds ought not to be carried to a greater extent. I make this reservation for the sake of caution; but it was I conceive, fully understood that all such provisions in the paper of hints as have not been brought into view by the secret committee or the court of directors during the present correspondence, should remain perfectly open for consideration until those articles which are to constitute the basis of the arrangement between the Government and the Company, should have been definitively determined.

In respect of those fundamental points, the views of his Majesty's government are now fully before you. Alterations of detail may undoubtedly be suggested and discussed hereafter; but I must frankly state that his Majesty's ministers feel it their duty to call for a decision on the arrangement as it now stands, and that it will not be in their power to entertain the proposal of any additions or modifications, in the character of conditions precedent to the adoption of the plan on the part of the Company.

I have only further to add my request that the subject may, at your earliest convenience, be submitted to the court of proprietors, together with the correspondence relating to it.

You do me no more than justice in acquitting me of any wish or intention to force on a premature decision on a question so important to the East India Company. In proof of the absence of any such inclination, I beg to mention that I have no desire to adhere to the period specified in my last letter as the limit of deliberation on the subject. It is still, however, my anxious wish to bring the matter before parliament at the earliest possible period; and I continue to rely with confidence on your assurance, that no unnecessary or unavoidable delay shall take place in the course of your further proceedings.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) CHAS. GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

LETTER to the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
East India House, 18th March, 1833.

Sir;—We have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors your letter dated the 14th instant.

The court had hoped to be enabled to lay before the general court, which is appointed to be held on Wednesday next, all the correspondence upon the subject of the Company's charter. But as they are still without information upon some points respecting which the proprietors must be specifically informed before they can pass any decision upon the principles of the proposed arrangement; and as there are other points arising out of your communication which seems to require observation on the part of the Company, it becomes the duty of the Court to submit a further representation to the King's ministers previously to laying the papers before the proprietors.

In doing this, it will be quite unnecessary for the court to say any thing in support of the opinions upon the general questions which were expressed in our last letter, as you have deemed it expedient to waive all reply to the arguments which were then adduced. The court will therefore confine themselves to the points to which you refer as really at issue, and to those upon which further information seems requisite.

First, with respect to the immediate interests of the proprietors.—The court must keep prominently in view what it is that the Company are called upon to surrender, and what they are to receive as an equivalent. They are asked to surrender every thing which they possess as a corporation; their capital, computed at more than twenty-one millions sterling, every item of which is commercial in its origin and in the character which it now bears;—their right to trade, most valuable when considered in connexion with that capital, and with the position and influence which the Company have established and held abroad; and which right, if they chose to exercise it, must greatly interfere with, if not altogether prevent the advantages which private merchants expect to reap from a free trade with China;—their pecuniary claims, some sanctioned by a committee of parliament, both in principal and mutual, and all recognised either by parliament or in parliament by ministerial statements;—their lands, forts, and factories in India, for which they have as good a title as that by which any private property is held;—and finally, their claims in respect of the territory at large, which up to the present time parliament has always reserved.

The right of the Company to retain the whole of this property, including an equivalent for their claims, has been questioned; and although the court are satisfied of the soundness of the Company's title to all that property, and of the validity of these claims, yet they cannot be insensible to the difficulties which might be opposed to their readily realising and possessing themselves of the one, and obtaining a liberal adjustment of the other, if the King's government were adverse to the Company. This consideration, pressed in your former letter with such force, as to leave no doubt that an adverse disposition would arise towards the Company if they were to stand "on the ground of strict right," together with the fear of injury to India from the transfer of the government to other hands, has induced the court to entertain the question of compromise upon the terms offered, viz. a surrender of the property and claims for an annuity of 630,000*l.* The adequacy of the security for this annuity is one of the points at issue; and whilst the court have no desire to disparage the financial capabilities of India, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the official prospective estimates, as well as those framed by the authority of the board, as of the court, all shew a deficit after 1834. With such a prospect, and considering that the proprietors had hitherto depended on the security of a property and trade which centred in England, the Court felt it necessary to require that some collateral security should be provided both for the dividend and for the capital; never intending by that proposal to intimate that they despaired of removing the territorial deficit; which on the contrary they shall be rejoiced to be enabled to do by co-operating with you in such measures as shall appear calculated to accomplish that object without endangering our tenure of India.

We observe with satisfaction that the King's ministers have met the court's suggestion so far as to propose that the balance of that portion of the original subscriptions of the proprietors, which was lent to Government, and which Government must repay before the Company's exclusive privilege can cease, amounting to 1,200,000*l.*, shall be set apart to accumulate at compound interest, until it amounts to twelve millions, and to form a guarantee fund to that extent for the capital, but for the capital only.

The sole effect of that arrangement would be, that if at the end of sixty or seventy years the Indian territory should be enabled to redeem the capital it might be paid to the extent of twelve millions out of this fund; but in the mean time, should the territorial revenue prove deficient in any one year in the remittances requisite to meet the dividend, how is delay in the payment of it to be avoided, unless there be some collateral security?

We confidently submit to you, that the guarantee fund should apply to the dividend as well as to the capital, and that there should be added to the 1,200,000*l.* the Stock now standing in the Company's name, amounting to 891,000*l.* Three per Cent. Stock; whilst there cannot, we think, be the least apprehension that this extension of the plan of a fund so limited in amount will lessen the desire of the Company to promote the financial prosperity of India, the fact of the Company's having that collateral security for the dividend will relieve the Court from the imputation to which they might otherwise be liable of using their political power as governors of India, for the purpose of extracting dividends from that country at hazards. We do not of course mean that any sum which the fund may be required to pay for dividend should be permanently alienated. Our object is to secure the proprietors against the consequences of a temporary emergency in India. Should such consequences arise, India would be called upon, when the emergency had ceased, to make good the payments in which she might have proved deficient.

The court further request, that you will have the goodness to apprise them of the term of years during which it is intended that the dividend shall be irredeemable. They presume that the Government of India will continue with the Company for the same term, otherwise, the essence of the whole plan, that which you designate "a vital condition of the arrangement," the linking and binding up of the interests of the proprietors with "the country which they are to assist in governing" will be lost,

We fear, from your saying nothing in reply to our suggestion as to the rate at which the capital is to be redeemable, that we must conclude that the ministers are not disposed to fix a higher rate than 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity as specified in the Paper of Hints, but we rely upon the assurance given to us in your letter of the 19th ultimo, that the term of the annuity will be of considerable length.

It remains for us upon this part of the subject only to express the thanks of the court for the intention which you have manifested of providing by a legislative enactment for the payment of the dividend with the same punctuality as is observed towards the territorial bond-holders, an arrangement which, combined with the security of the guarantee fund when made applicable to the dividend, cannot fail of being very satisfactory to the general court.

When furnished with specific information upon the points to which we have adverted, the proprietors will probably be enabled to decide whether or not they will agree to the general principle of the proposed compromise. We are at the same time persuaded, that whatever may be their decision in that respect, the proprietors looking, as they have always done, with the most anxious regard to the welfare of our native subjects, will take a lively interest in that part of the plan which relates to the future administration of the government of India, in which the court now act as an intermediate body unconnected with the King's ministers. If this independence should cease, the charm of the system by which the affairs of India have been hitherto administered would vanish, and the best, perhaps the only security for its continuance when the new plan has some into operation, will be in affording the court the opportunity of giving publicity to their views in important cases of difference from the board. Under this impression the court suggested an a appeal upon such cases, and the communication of them to Parliament. You state that the King's ministers are disposed to allow of an appeal to some tribunal upon questions in which the court may dispute the legality of the board's act. The court apprehend that such cases are not very likely to arise, nor does it readily occur to them that any other tribunal can be required to decide matters of mere legality than the ordinary courts of law. The appeal desired was upon the merits of cases, not indeed general, but those of a special nature, for it never entered into the contemplation of the court that there should be a system of appeal resorted to upon every difference of opinion. They conceived that if the proposal were entertained, there would be little difficulty in limiting the right of appeal to cases in which long experience has proved it to be desirable; so that if any Indian minister should take upon himself acts which appeared to the court to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or what will be of greater importance under the new system, to invalidate or impair the security of the proprietors, there should be some appeal against such exercise of authority, or at the least, some means of enforcing the personal responsibility of the act; which as the court think, would be best accomplished by requiring the communication of it to Parliament.

The court much regret that ministers should decline to acquiesce in the latter proposal; and although, as you say, "matters in dispute between the two authorities may in many ways be brought under the notice of parliament," yet you must allow us to remind you, that independently of the reluctance which the court must always feel to push themselves before the legislature in the character of disputants, there is great practical difficulty in bringing to the notice of parliament important cases connected with the government of India. Papers may, indeed, be moved for,—but unless the ministers concur in the motion, it must generally happen, as it has happened, that the papers are refused.

We must repeat the conviction of the court, that publicity as a rule and not as an exception, is the most effectual method that can be devised for maintaining a wholesome check upon the exercise of power by the board.

Such is the nature of the check (and we believe it to have been most salutary) under which the court have exercised the power, without reference to the board, of making pecuniary grants of limited amount; the particulars of which are systematically reported to parliament.

The court are concerned to perceive that ministers refuse to sanction a continuance of that power and upon a ground which is unintelligible to the court viz. "that under the new order of things, the territorial revenues will constitute the only fund on which pension, salary, or gratuity, can be charged." Is not that the case now, as respects every territorial pension, salary, or gratuity? And if so where is the necessity for change, or where its property? If, as the court cannot doubt, it be indeed the wish of the King's ministers that the company should not "be deprived of any of the means or opportunities which, under the present system, they enjoy of remunerating service, or of conferring marks of grace or munificence."

If the court had abused the power in question, there would be good reason for removing or further restricting it. They appeal to you, whether any such abuse has existed, and if, as we are persuaded will be the case, you admit that there has not, we rely with confidence upon your determining that the power ought still to remain.

The court are satisfied with that part of the arrangement which relates to the home establishment; understanding that the amount which may be fixed upon as the maximum of its expense is not to be varied by the board, at their pleasure, but only in the event of an alteration in the extent of the establishment, or in circumstances affecting the scale of remuneration generally.

We need scarcely say, that it will always be the anxious desire of the court to keep that establishment within such bounds as may be consistent with efficiency, and with what is due to those who devote themselves, as the Company's servants always have done, exclusively to the discharge of their public duties.

We give full credit to you and to the rest of his Majesty's ministers for the intentions which you express, "that the court and the board shall in all material points retain the same comparative powers, and occupy the same relative position, as at the present moment."—But we own that it is difficult for us to reconcile this announcement either with those parts of the plan to which we have already adverted or with the intention expressed in the Paper of Hints, to control the independent power of the court to recal governor general, governors, and commanders in chief; which power it may be more important than ever for them

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to possess, when the dividend becomes dependent on the territorial revenues.

There is another point upon which the court feel great anxiety. We refer to the proposal that all the property shall be transferred—to whom? Not to the board—not to the Company in their new, or rather restricted character,—but to the Crown, for the benefit of the Indian territory; so that, whilst the court are to be the agents in administering the territorial government under the control of the Board, the funds applicable to the territory are to be in the custody of the King's ministers.

It would be very satisfactory to the court to receive from you on insurance that the proposed transfer to the property to the Crown is only the technical mode of accomplishing the arrangement; and that, practically, the Company, as the administrators of the territorial government, are to continue to hold all the territorial funds to England, subject to the control of the Board, and with the understanding that all appropriations of the funds are to originate, as at present, exclusively with the court.

You will have observed from our last letter the apprehension which the court feel, that great difficulty may be experienced under the proposed plan in effecting the government remittances from India. The court trust that ample power will be given to them to call home from time to time a sufficiency of funds. We conclude that it is not intended to allow the Company, even for the purpose of remittance, to bring home produce; a permission which we cannot but think it would be important to preserve, at least until experience shall have shown that remittances to the extent required can be safely and more beneficially effected in some other mode

It would appear to be in your contemplation that the ministers should to some extent be invested with the power of appropriating the commercial property, for you state that the outstanding commercial obligations and the claims of the Company's servants are to be made over with the property to the extent to be dealt with as the ministers may think fit. We must apprehend that upon no principle of law or equity, claims and obligations unconnected with the territorial government, and arising solely out of contracts and engagements which the Company have entered into as a commercial corporation acting under a perpetual charter, be transferred from the Company to any person or persons whatever. But be this as it may, the court think it their duty to add, that they are convinced that the proprietors would feel the utmost repugnance to any proposal for their abandoning the interests of men who have beneficially served the Company with zeal and fidelity, and transferring them to the care of others, who having had no opportunity of witnessing must be unable to appreciate their services We cannot doubt that you will enable us to satisfy the proprietors upon this point.

It may deserve consideration, with a view to relieve the Indian revenues from every unavoidable charge, whether much expence in providing for servants might not be saved by continuing, at least for a time, the management by the Company of goods imported in the free trade, as the amount received for agency at present defrays the charge of a large portion of the commercial establishment, and it may also prove convenient to the merchants of London that the system should not be hastily abandoned. Such an arrangement as that here suggested would be attended with this great advantage that it would continue employment, not only to officers and clerks, but also to many of the labourers, all of whom must receive a certain amount of pay from the Company whether employed or not. The evil to individuals and to the community of suddenly throwing out of employ any considerable number of persons, is too obvious to need pointing out.

The Court fully understand that such provisions in the Paper of Hints as have not been brought into view during the present correspondence, as well as any which you may have mentioned, but to which we have not yet specifically adverted, are to remain open for future discussion. The court have hitherto abstained from touching upon them, because they did not wish to embarrass the consideration of the main principles of a new arrangement by discussing points which while they are comparatively of minor importance, may be considered as affecting, in a great degree, the personal feelings of the court, rather than the interest of the proprietors. Of that nature is the proposed alteration in the mode of appointing civil servants, respecting which, as you have again adverted to it, and expressed an intention of extending it, the court will only say, that the scheme which shall most effectually provide the means of giving good servants to the Indian empire, is that which will, assuredly, meet the views of the court, whatever its effect may be on their patronage.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful servants,
(Signed) J. G. RAVENSHAW.
C. MAJORIBANKS.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant,
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN.

Great George Street, 16th March, 1833.

My Dear Sir,—It may be satisfactory to you to know my impressions on two points, on which, as I do not consider them as conditions of the proposed arrangement, I gave no specific information in my last letter to you and the Deputy Chairman.

I have not mentioned any period for the repayment of the annuity of 630,000*l.*, nor did it seem necessary, as, in your letter, had you alluded to it only generally; but I should think it fair to fix it at the period when the guarantee fund, according to probable calculation, shall amount to six millions. Short of that period the annuity not to be redeemable at the option of Parliament, by the repayment of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of the annuity.

The period during which the political functions of the Company shall be continued is not specified but it appears to me that it should be about fifteen years. At the same time it would be well worth the serious consideration of the Court, whether the Company will not stand better and firmer, if the act contains no provision respecting the time of their government of India.

The number of members of which the Court of Directors shall consist, is a matter of difficulty. The obvious diminution of the duties of the Court would seem to render some reduction necessary, subject to a question, how far that reduction should take place before the complete winding up of the commercial concern. Probably it would be well that the Court should be divided into Committees, having the care of separate departments of the administration, and in that case it is clear that there must be retained a sufficient number of directors to constitute those committees.

On the subject of appeals, to which the court seem to attach considerable weight, I might have added a remark in my letter.

It is intended that, in all cases in which old pecuniary claims are revived, and about which the board and the court differ, such, for example, as those which have unfortunately divided us of late, the act shall provide means (if any can be devised) of referring them to some independent authority or judicature.

I think it right to give you my present impression on these points. I give them, I need not say, sincerely; and it is not likely that I should change them unless on very strong reasons shewn. I do not mean even this degree of reservation to apply to the provision that the annuity, whenever redeemed at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* This I always considered as a *sine qua non*, and it was so treated in my first letter to you and the deputy chairman.

I am, my dear Sir, your's, very truly,
CHARLES GRANT.

J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

India Board, 21st March, 1833.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant.

I have now the honour to reply to the inquiries of the Court, so far as under the circumstances of the present correspondence seems necessary and practicable.

In the observations which I am about to offer, I hope that you and the court will not ascribe it to any want of respect on my part, if I adhere to the rule which I laid down when I last addressed you, I mean that of confining my attention to those points which appear to be vital and fundamental to the proposed arrangement.

In your letter of the 18th instant you advert to a variety of topics, on which I have already expressed to you the sentiments of his Majesty's Government, and into which, accordingly, I do not think it requisite now to re-enter. If it be thought proper again to discuss them, a more fitting opportunity will occur in a future stage of our proceedings; and I can only say that, at the invitation of the Court, I shall willingly engage in such discussion; in so far at least as concerns matters not as yet conclusively determined. I make this exception, because, among the topics in question, there are two which involve the very basis of the arrangement, and of which I must therefore, in adherence, to the course which I have prescribed to myself, decline to re-open the consideration.

These are,

First, the amount (1,200,000*l.*) of the sum set apart for the guarantee fund; and

Secondly, the application of that fund solely to the capital of the annuity of 630,000*l.*

Fully appreciating the motives of duty towards their constituents which have induced the Court to revert to these subjects, I am not the less obliged to state my inability to accede to the wishes of the Court respecting them; and I should more deeply regret this circumstance, were I not of opinion that sufficient security is furnished to the Company by the concession already made in this matter by his Majesty's ministers.

There is, however, one subject touched on by you, regarding which I think it incumbent on me to meet your desire for further information, the term during which the annuity of 630,000*l.* is to be irredeemable. For, as to the rate of repayment, you have justly construed my silence to imply, that the Government intend to adhere to the rate mentioned in the Paper of Hints, namely, 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* But respecting the term of the annuity, I feel that I am able to answer your inquiry without any substantial departure from the rule to which I have alluded, as limiting the range of my present communication.

This is a point which you have a right to urge as a subject of consideration preliminary to your recommendation of the new arrangement; and I was in the expectation of some suggestion in relation to it, in your letter of the 27th of February. As it is now brought under notice, I have no objection to regard it as having been mooted in that letter; and I proceed to give my reply.

Before I do so, however, I must, in reference to one of your remarks, observe, that the term of the annuity is a question to be kept entirely separate from that of the duration of the Company's political functions.

The former is a fair subject of negociation with the proprietors, as affecting the pecuniary value of their property. The latter, as involving solely a political trust, must be determined exclusively in reference to the national interests of Great Britain and of India.

The two questions are indeed connected by the Government plan; but they are to be resolved on independent principles; nor can it be admitted that his Majesty's Ministers are under the same obligation of coming to an immediate resolution in the one case as in the other.

If the arrangement be adopted, I shall of course be happy to be favoured with your views of the propriety of finishing any, and, if any, what period to the political authority of the Company, as well as on all other questions which regard the administration of our Indian dominions. It is the more necessary to reserve this point at present, as I conceive that it will hereafter be a matter for grave consideration, whether the interests of India and of the empire at large will not be better consulted, and whether the Company will not in every respect be more strongly and advantageously placed, if the duration of their political functions is left indefinite, than if they were put under the invidious, and perhaps delusive, protection of a specified period.

As to the duration of the annuity, expecting that the guarantee fund will, in about forty years, amount to six millions, his Majesty's Ministers are ready to recommend it to Parliament to declare that, within the term of forty years, the annuity shall not be liable to a compulsory discharge.

In reference to the subject of appeals, to which the Court appear to attach considerable weight, I think it right to insert here a remark, which ought more properly to have found a place in my last letter.

It is intended that, in all cases in which pecuniary claims of an old date are revived, and concerning which the Court and the Board differ,—such for example, as those which have unfortunately occured of late—there shall by law be provided means (if any can be devised) of referring them to the consideration and decision of some independent authority or judicature.

There is yet one topic to which, although it was as I hope, sufficiently noticed in my last letter I cannot, in deference to the feelings of the Court or in justice to my own, omit once more to recur: I mean the consideration which is undoubtedly due to the officers and dependents of the Company. In the solicitude of the Court on that head, I sincerely participate; and in the arrangements respecting the future circumstances of those meritorious servants, it will be my anxious desire, as well as my duty, to co-operate with the Court in every effort to fulfil the obligations of justice and liberality. But, without entering into details, I trust that the Court and the Company will be satisfied with the general assurance which I gave in my last communication, and which I have now repeated.

I here close the observations which I think it necessary at the present moment to offer to the court.

In declining to enter more largely into the topics to which you have called my attention, I am not actuated by any indisposition to the fullest and minutest examination of every question that must be included in a comprehensive view of the present conjuncture, and of the principles of policy which it requires us to adopt. But I feel a deep conviction, that it will be in every respect the most convenient and advantageous course to abstain from the consideration of matters of detail and circumstances, however important or interesting, until we shall have agreed on those still more vital and essential matters, which are to form the foundations of the desired arrangement.

It, therefore, remains for me only to request that the plan as it now stands may, at your earliest convenience, be submitted to a general court of proprietors.

I have the honour to be gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
CHAS. GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT.

East-India House, 22d March, 1833.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant.

Agreeably to the desire which you have expressed, the Court have convened a special general court for Monday next, for the purpose of communicating to the proprietors the correspondence which has passed respecting the Company's [illegible] charter.

In the present stage of the discussion, the Court feel that the time has not yet arrived when it would be proper for them to submit to their constituents any distinct recommendation upon the subject, but they fear from your present letter, that it will be impossible for them at any time to lend their sanction to the proposed scheme, since, independently of other considerations, the vital condition upon which you had previously declared it to rest, viz. the binding up in one link the interests of the Proprietors with the country which they are to assist in governing, will be abandoned, unless the Company retain the administration of the country for all the time during which their interests are to be identified with it.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful servants,
(Signed) J. G. RAVENSHAW.
C. MARJORIBANKS.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

The Chairman said that the court of proprietors would perceive from the letter which was last read that the court of directors considered ministers had departed from the vital principles of the plan laid down. Since they had come into court he had received a letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of the Board of Control, with some explanations on the subject, and although in the usual course of the proceedings, it would have been his duty to have submitted that letter, in the first instance, to the court of directors, he, after consulting with his hon. friend on his right, the Deputy Chairman, Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., was determined to take upon himself all responsibility of having the letter read to the court of proprietors at once.—(Hear, hear).

The letter was then read, and was as follows:—

LETTER from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

India Board, 25th March, 1833.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to thank you for the information that the Court of Directors have summoned a Special General Court, with the view of communicating to the proprietors the correspondence that has recently passed on Indian affairs.

I must, at the same time, express my regret, that the Court do not feel themselves enabled to offer to their constituents any distinct recommendation on the subject; and still more, that they anticipate the impossibility of giving, at any future period, their sanction to the proposed scheme.

Of the considerations which have led to this anticipation, one only is specified, and to that particularly I now desire to advert.

A suggestion having been made by me, the effect of which would be, that the term during which the political functions of the Company should be continued to them would fall short of that during which the annuity to be paid to the proprietors should remain unredeemed, the Court conceive that I have abandoned the condition of linking the interests of the proprietors with those of the country to be governed; a condition which his Majesty's ministers have always represented as essential to the plan.

I cannot allow the great question at issue to be referred to the proprietors without attempting to vindicate his Majesty's ministers from such an imputation.

A very few words will place this position beyond doubt, and will show the misconception into which the Court have fallen.

Anxious that the plan should afford an adequate security for the good government of India, the ministers have felt, and I, on their behalf, have repeatedly argued, that it was material that the Company, an intended and most important organ in the constitution of that government, should be bound up in point of interest with the country to be governed, and consequently that the annuity to be paid to the proprietors should be charged on the Indian territory. The natural inference, so far as any inference could be drawn on the subject, was, that the annuity should remain unredeemed so long as the Company's political functions should continue to be exercised.

The court, it will be seen, have inverted the inference. They construe it to be, that the Company's political functions should continue to be exercised so long as the annuity remains unredeemed; and because the suggestion to which I have referred would not accord with such a proposition, they conclude, I do not think justly, that a vital condition of the plan is necessarily sacrificed.

It was avowedly for the sake of India that I urged the principle of indentifying the interests of that country with those of the Company, so long as the Company should continue the administration of Indian affairs. On the other hand, I admit that the Company have, on their part, a right to contend, if they ought to retain the administration of Indian affairs so long as their interests are identified with those of India. But the court will, I am sure, perceive that this is the converse of the principle on which the plan proceeds; and on this point I do not, in the present stage of the discussion, express a decided opinion.

I am glad of the opportunity of offering this explanation, to which I do not doubt that the court will do justice.

I request that you will do me the favour of adding this letter to the papers which are to be presented to the Special General Court.

I cannot conclude without expressing my earnest hope that the proprietors may see reason to regard favourably the proposition of the Government. They will, I trust, bear in mind, that it is on the leading principles of the plan, and only on these, that they are now called to exercise their judgment. That they will perform this duty with a candour and deliberation suitable to its importance and responsibility, I cannot doubt: and it is on this conviction that I rely, as well for the soundness of their ultimate decision as for their just estimation of the motives which influence the conduct of the Government on the occasion. His Majesty's ministers have no end in view except the general advantage of the empire. The plan which they propose will, in their opinion, be found, on a dispassionate consideration, to recommend itself as calculated to consult the various interests to be provided for; and above all, to promote that object for which the proprietors have ever manifested the liveliest solicitude—the well-being of our fellow subjects in India.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the
East India Company.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday, which we received by express yesterday morning, and to the contents of which we alluded in our yesterday's publication, possess very little interest. They are chiefly occupied with the Turkish news, to which we adverted on Tuesday, and with the conclusion of the trial of the two young men accused of attempting the King's life at the opening of the Chambers [illegible] in November last. The result of this Government [illegible] ent prosecution has been a signal failure. [illegible] evidence tended to establish the [illegible] None of the prisoners, and accordingly the [illegible] identity of [illegible] they were acquitted without hesitation. But had the object of the public prosecutor been to establish the existence of a crime, or the disposition to perpetrate an assassination, instead of being to find an assassin, and to convict a criminal, he must have completely succeeded. Several of the witnesses, even for the defence, swore to the announcement of projects and purposes which leave no doubt that it was no fault of their friends if high treason was not committed on the day of the alleged offence. They spoke of "bringing down" Louis Philippe with as much indifference as to the guilt of the attempt, and with as little alarm about the consequences of their avowed opinions, as they would about shooting a rook or a pigeon flying over their heads. The Government, if they were before ignorant of the fact, must now therefore, have obtained sufficient proofs that if the King is not attacked by a certain part of the population of Paris, their forbearance is only a matter of prudence, or accident, and not of aversion to blood or disposition to loyalty. We, of course have no design to accuse the more respectable or even enthusiastic Republicans or Jacobins of any wish to assassinate royalty. They are too well convinced that an act which might have deprived the world of a Washington as well as of a Don Miguel can never be justified, and they are too confident in the ultimate success of their principles to establish their Utopia, to hazard their final triumph by criminal precipitation. But those who read their writings or listen to their discourses are not so much under the dominion of scruples or the guidance of enlightened humanity.

Another conclusion which may be established by the result of this trial is the dreadful state of morals among a certain portion of the Paris population. Unblushing perjury, a total dissolution of domestic ties, and the most shameless profligacy, were exhibited on every one of the five or six days' trial. The effect of the successive revolutions, which have shaken French society, and the total eradication of religious principle from the bosoms of the working classes, were never made more apparent. It would be a calumny to extend this remark beyond the demoralized classes connected with the attempted regicide, but we are afraid that other nations will be so unjust as to take the persons who appeared at the trial as a sample of the population of Paris.—*Times, March* 22.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

The Turkey mail has brought letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult. They mention the arrival in Smyrna of a detachment of Egyptian troops, an event of which the letters of the 27th, previously received, had said nothing. No attempt was made to prevent the entry into Smyrna of the Egyptians, who, it said, had gone there in quest of provisions for the main body of Ibrahim's army. We already knew, by the accounts of the 27th, that the Russian squadron had not yet sailed from Constantinople; but the rumour respecting the landing of the Russian troops on the banks of the Bosphorus has not been confirmed. It arose, apparently, from the circumstance that a great number of officers and soldiers had been on shore for their amusement.

PLENITUDE OF SPACE.—"Who will dare say," exclaims Galileo, "that the space which they call so vast and useless between Saturn and the fixed stars is void of other bodies belonging to the universe? Must it be so because we do not see them? then I suppose the four Medicean planets and the companions of Saturn came into the heavens when we first began to see them, and not before! and by the same rule, the other innumerable fixed stars did not exist before men saw them. The nebulæ were till lately only white flakes, till with the telescope we have made of them constellations of bright and beatiful stars. Oh presumptuous! rather, oh rash ignorance of man!"—*Time's Telescope, for* 1833.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9. Church-lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are received.